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HASTINGS' BANK ACCOUNT COTTON

EXTRA-EARLY, PROLIFIC, STORM-PROOF

SPRING
1912

CATALOGUE
No 43

HASTINGS' SEEDS

U.S.D. LIBRARY,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.



UNION BIG BOLL COTTON

HASTINGS' TEST AND BREEDING FARM



NASTURTIIUMS



JAPANESE
CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED
SUNFLOWER



PETUNIAS



PHLOX



COSMOS



A PLANTING OF PHLOX

With
every order from
this catalogue amount-
ing to 50 cents or more,
we will send absolutely

FREE

one packet each of the five
kinds of flowers shown on
this page. Full particulars
of this offer on page
one. Read it care-
fully

3

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

ORDER SHEET**For Hastings' High-Quality Seeds****We Want Your Seed Orders Both Large and Small
They Will All Receive Our Best Attention**

Number _____

Plant Good Gardens**Plant Paying Crops****H. G. Hastings & Co., Atlanta, Ga.****Gentlemen: Enclosed find _____ Dollars _____ Cents****for which please send following seeds by _____**(State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight)**Name _____****Post Office _____ State _____****County _____, R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____****Express or Freight Office _____**(If different from your Post Office)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

BEFORE ORDERING PLEASE READ DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING IN THIS CATALOGUE**QUANTITY OR
NUMBER****NAME OF SEEDS OR OTHER ARTICLES WANTED****PRICE****DOLLARS CENTS****1 YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE SOUTHERN RURALIST ²⁴ NUMBERS 25 CENTS****IF YOU WANT THE RURALIST ENCLOSE 25 CENTS WITH YOUR SEED ORDER****Amount Carried Forward _____**

TEAR OFF THIS ORDER SHEET ALONG THIS LINE.

Select Your Own Seed Premiums See Premium Notice On
Other Side of this Sheet

Our Free Flower Seed Offer

Have You Plenty of Flowers About Your Home? If Not, Why Not?

Wouldn't you like to have more flowers about your home? It's going to be mighty easy to do it this year.

We believe in flowers and shade trees and grass plots. They beautify and make attractive our homes as nothing else can do. A man or a woman who lives in a home surrounded with flowers and trees feels a satisfaction and contentment with life that the occupant of a home without such surroundings cannot feel.

Most of our wives and daughters take naturally to flowers; want them and enjoy them, and while it is natural that the men folks are more interested in the growing fields of cotton, corn and other crops, it is nothing more than right that the ladies should have a part that they can enjoy.

We have thought about this subject a great deal. As we travel over the South from year to year the most depressing thing to us is the sight of tens of thousands of farm and small town homes without flowers, and few of them who have any flowers have enough.

Such an offer as this has never been made before by any seed house. We want to encourage a more general planting of flowers in the South in 1912. With that in view we shall give absolutely free to every one who orders seeds from this catalogue to the amount of 50 cents or more, and who requests these free flower seeds, one packet each of Japanese Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower, Petunias, Striped and Blotched, Mixed; Nasturtiums, Dwarf, Mixed; Cosmos, Mixed Colors; and Phlox, Grandiflora, Mixed Colors.

These are all very desirable and easily grown flowers. You will find them all illustrated in natural colors on the second page of the cover of this catalogue.

We don't know of a family in the South that don't buy at least 50 cents worth of seed each spring. You need the seed for your garden anyhow. Why not send the order to US now and get these 5 packets of flower seed absolutely free. All it takes is an order to the amount of 50 cents or over sent to us and a request for these flower seed to be sent with it. It's the greatest free flower seed offer ever made. Take advantage of it promptly.

Hastings' Seed and Plant Bargains

Hastings' Introductory Flower Seed Collection

10 Packets 25 cents, Postpaid

1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum.....	\$0 05
1 Pkt. Cosmos, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Four O'Clocks, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Pansy, Fine Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Petunias, Single Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Poppies, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas.....	05

\$0 50

For 25 cents we will send one full-size packet each of the above 10 varieties postp'd

Hastings' Half-Dollar Flower Seed Collection

20 Packets, 50 cts., Postpaid

1 Pkt. Alyssum, Sweet.....	\$0 05
1 Pkt. Ageratum, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Antirrhinum, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Asters, Fine Mixed.....	10
1 Pkt. Balsam, Rose-Flowered.....	10
1 Pkt. Candytuft, Empress.....	10
1 Pkt. Canna, Mixed.....	10
1 Pkt. Celosia, Dwarf Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Japanese Morning Glory.....	10
1 Pkt. Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Lantana, Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Mignonette, Fragrant.....	05
1 Pkt. Dwarf Mixed Nasturtium.....	05
1 Pkt. Pansy, French Mixed.....	10
1 Pkt. Petunias, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Phlox, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Poppies, Finest Mixed.....	05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas.....	05
1 Pkt. Verbena, Finest Mixed.....	05

\$1 30

For 50 cents we will send, postpaid, the above 20 full-size packets of Flower seed. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

10 Packets

HASTINGS' INTRODUCTORY VEGETABLE COLLECTION

25 Cents

1 Packet Sure-Head Cabbage.....	\$0 05	1 Packet Giant Southern Curled Mustard.....	\$0 05
1 Packet Eclipse, Early Blood Turnip Beet.....	05	1 Packet Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	05
1 Packet Hastings' Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.....	05	1 Packet Rockyford Cantaloupe.....	05
1 Packet Improved Acme Tomato.....	05	1 Packet Purple or Red Top Globe Turnip.....	05
1 Packet Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	05		
1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	05		\$0 50

For 25 cents we will send the above 10 full-size packets of seed by mail, postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices

20 Packets

HASTINGS' HALF-DOLLAR VEGETABLE COLLECTION

50 Cents

1 Packet Sure-Head Cabbage.....	\$0 05	1 Packet Chinese Mustard.....	\$0 05
1 Packet Sure Crop Cabbage.....	10	1 Packet Prizetaker Onion.....	05
1 Packet Hastings' Imp'd Blood Turnip Beet.....	05	1 Packet Perkins' Mam. Long Pod Okra.....	05
1 Packet Oxheart Carrot.....	05	1 Packet Rosy Gem Radish.....	05
1 Packet Hastings' White Spine Cucumber.....	05	1 Packet Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	05
1 Packet (half-size, 2 ounce) Valentine Bean.....	05	1 Packet Early White Bush Squash.....	05
1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	05	1 Packet Improved Acme Tomato.....	05
1 Packet California Cream Butter Lettuce.....	05	1 Packet (half-size) Alaska Extra Early Pea.....	05
1 Packet Rockyford Cantaloupe.....	05	1 Packet Purple Top Globe Turnip.....	05
1 Packet Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	05		
1 Packet Rattlesnake Watermelon.....	05		\$1 05

For 50 cents we will send the above 20 packets of seed by mail, postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices

\$1 Family Garden Collection

ONE DOLLAR POSTPAID

1 Pint Extra Early Red Valentine Bean.....	\$0 25	1 Packet Hastings' White Spine Cucumber.....	\$0 05
1 Pint Alaska Extra Early Peas.....	25	1 Packet Chinese Mustard.....	05
1 Ounce Eclipse Beets.....	10	1 Packet Early White Bush Squash.....	05
1 Packet Sure Crop Cabbage.....	10	1 Ounce Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	10
1 Packet Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage (late).....	10	1 Ounce Purple Top Globe Turnip.....	05
1 Packet California Cream Butter Lettuce.....	05	1 Packet Rockyford Cantaloupe.....	05
1 Packet Long-Keeper Tomato.....	10	1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	05
1 Ounce Long Scarlet Radish.....	10		
1 Packet Prizetaker Onion.....	05		\$1 55

PLANT FLOWERS AROUND YOUR HOME

ROSES. SUNNY SOUTH COLLECTION Twelve of the best everblooming bush roses for the South 3 White, 3 Red, 3 Yellow, 3 Pink, 12 separate and distinct varieties, well rooted, healthy plants, postpaid for 75 cents.

GERANIUMS. OUR ECLIPSE COLLECTION Twelve magnificent double, semidouble and single geraniums of the choicest French and American varieties. Specially selected for Southern conditions. Twelve separate and distinct varieties, healthy well rooted plants, 75 cents, postpaid.

SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUM COLLECTION Ten plants, all different, several of the best shades and colors selected from the best exhibition varieties. These will please you. Ten strong, healthy plants, postpaid for 50 cents

ON THE HASTINGS' FARMS

We wish it were so that everyone to whom this catalogue goes could visit the Hastings' Farms and the Test and Breeding Grounds during the picking season. It would be an eye-opener to tens of thousands of you to see what can be done with our Southern crops with carefully bred and grown seed under a good system of cultivation and without excessive fertilizing. As it is impossible for most of you to visit us, we shall try to bring some of the farm to you through photographs, taken during the season and reproduced on these pages. We don't want to ask anyone to buy seeds of us unless we can show them that we are doing work in seed growing that is of the right kind and producing seed that is worth while planting on your farm. We are reproducing these photographs so you can see what entire fields look like as well as single plants. The illustration of a field scene on our cover is from one of our fields of "Union Big Boll" Cotton on the Hastings' Farms.



COTTON PICKING ON HASTINGS' TEST AND BREEDING FARM, TROUP COUNTY, GEORGIA

The photograph above shows a field of our cotton which turned out at the rate of slightly over $2\frac{1}{2}$ bales per acre with the use of only 600 pounds of a well-balanced commercial fertilizer.

Some growers will tell you that they have made 2 to 3 bales per acre, but when you come to pin them down to facts you will find that they have used 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of high grade fertilizer per acre.

We don't call that a "square deal." It isn't good farming. It's buying a big yield at an unnecessarily high cost and it's usually unprofitable. True success in farming consists in growing the greatest number of pounds or bushels at the lowest cost per pound or bushel.

In one of the Atlanta papers today was a news item telling of a Georgia farmer who took his entire crop of 115 bales of cotton to town and sold it for 9 cents, then paraded around town with signs on his wagons saying "Cost 12½ cents per pound, sold for 9 cents."

If we were that man we would quit growing cotton. Further, we would be ashamed to acknowledge that we were such a poor farmer. We happen to know personally the man referred to by the paper and we can assure you that his cotton fields never looked like this one of ours shown above.

On the Hastings' Farms lint cotton is produced at a cost of less than

6 cents per pound, and it is done with a combination of right cultivation and carefully bred up seed.

This past season we had acres upon acres turning out 2 bales per acre after fully half a bale per acre had been destroyed by a July-August drought, the most severe known in our section for years.

We don't like to boast of our work, but our cotton crops were a source of comment all the way from Atlanta to Montgomery, Alabama.

Now, we are doing nothing in our farming that any other progressive farmer cannot do and which many of them who make from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bale per acre are doing. The difference between their $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bale per acre yield and our two bales is practically all in seed which has been bred up right.

It is possible to make large yields per acre in two ways. First and usually the less profitable way is the use of excessive amounts of fertilizer; the second is by the use of rightly bred seed and medium fertilizing.

In a nutshell the proposition works out about like this: With common seed and \$20.00 to \$25.00 worth of fertilizer per acre the bale to bale and a half is possible; with \$2.00 worth of well bred and grown seed plus \$5.00 to \$6.00 for fertilizer $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bales can be made, and other crops in proportion.

WE CAN ALWAYS "SHOW YOU"

When any one tells you that they have a "world beater" or a "best of all" cotton or corn or anything else in that line you have a perfect right to be suspicious and ask them to "show you."

When we, or any one else shows you a stalk or a dozen stalks of cotton at a fair, or an agent comes travelling around with a sample stalk taking orders, the thing you want to know is what the field looks like that the seed comes from to fill the order you place. What do their fields look like? It's a fair, honest question and the seed buyer is entitled to an answer. We know of men who are selling cotton seed that make not over a bale per acre and don't farm over 10 or 12 acres, yet sell every year 20 to 30 carloads of their so-called "select" planting seed at high prices.

If you can personally visit the HASTINGS' Farms, the growing crops themselves will "show you." To those who cannot come we try to show you a little of our work through these pages. We want to show you because we have something worth while showing.



PART OF A FIELD OF HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN GROWING ON THE HASTINGS' FARM DURING 1911

The **Hastings' Farms** contain 3,140 acres. You might think from our prominence in cotton seed-breeding that it would be an "all cotton" farm. Not so. We plan just as carefully for our corn, oats, hay and other crops as we do for cotton.

The illustration above shows a part of one of the fields of the famous **HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN** on the **Hastings' Farm**. This is not an exceptional showing for this variety, thousands of bushels of which we grow every season. No prize crop cultivation here, just regular out and out good business farming plus good seed corn planted. The crop shown above was planted for feeding purposes and from exactly the same quality of seed as we send out to our customers regularly.

With deep plowing, medium fertilizing, shallow cultivation through the growing season and the use of properly grown seed of varieties such as **Hastings' Prolific** you can have crops of corn that will put you beyond the reach of the supply merchant every year. You can invariably have

corn to sell instead of to buy.

If you plant cotton seed from fields such as we show in this catalogue you can grow just as many bales on half as many acres as you now cultivate and at a much less cost per pound.

It's a fact that millions of bales of cotton are produced every year at a cost of 10 cents per pound or upwards. With right seed of right varieties and with right cultivation 5 to 7 cents per pound is what it costs to grow cotton. The use of poor seed adds at least 3 cents to the cost of each pound of cotton the grower makes.

If your cotton seed is not right quality you are paying out good money and labor to support a large lot of loafing, thieving cotton or corn plants that never can or will pay for their keep.

We don't and can't afford to keep that kind of plants on the **Hastings' Farms** and neither can you. See the illustrations further on showing "thief" cotton plants.

OUR COTTON VARIETY TESTS

Every spring the catalogues of the seed houses are sent out with a good proportion of their pages devoted to various varieties of cotton and corn with claims made that they are "the best." The pages of the agricultural papers contain dozens of advertisements of cotton seed by farmers and growers, most of them claiming to have a "world beater" for yield or lint or some other point. They all claim to have the very best there is. They can't all be correct and we believe the majority of them are honest in stating what they think to be true. This comes about in this way: The seedsmen and dealers generally pick up seed from farmers and cotton growers and take the grower's word for it. Few of them have any personal knowledge of the crops which produced the seed they offer for sale. It is no unusual thing to see advertisements in the papers by seedsmen and dealers asking farmers to write to them if they have any good cotton seed to sell.

The farmer or grower generally acts in good faith either in selling to

a seedsman or dealer or to his brother farmer, but as a matter of fact he seldom knows whether the variety of seed he has is up to reasonable standards or not **because he has had little or no chance for comparison with other varieties.**

The average production of lint is about 190 pounds per acre. A grower living in a section where 250 pounds or half a bale is considered a mighty good crop, either gets hold of or selects seed until it makes 350 or 400 pounds per acre and thinks honestly that he has got about the best thing going in cotton. He sees other farmers advertising seed and proceeds to do likewise, and he is honest in his statements so far as he knows the facts. He makes representation to the seedsman or seed dealer in the same way. He don't mean to mislead anyone and the dealer generally doesn't care so long as the seed has a good appearance. As a matter of fact neither seedsman, dealer or farmer have the information they should have on this subject.



SMALL PART OF A FIELD OF OUR UNION BIG BOLL COTTON—HASTINGS' TEST AND BREEDING FARMS

Here's the difference between the **Hastings'** business and others: **We take no man's word for these things.** We must put all varieties to test. We carry on larger and more extensive variety tests than does any Southern Experiment Station.

Last year we grew under rigid test conditions 54 of the best and most widely known varieties. The seed was purchased from seedsmen, dealers and farmers at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per bushel. Every one of them was given a fair test, side by side with our own varieties under exactly the same conditions of soil, fertilizer and cultivation. We did this for our own information. If any one has any better variety or is doing any better work in cotton breeding than we are we want to know it.

Our experience, covering three years of extensive variety test work, is that three-fourths of the alleged improved seed advertised and sold by dealers and farmers is so badly mixed that its only proper place is in an oilmill. It's no wonder that the planter buying that kind of seed, thinks

there is little or nothing in the talk of improved seed.

The real fact is that the planter who has been buying that kind of seed knows nothing about what really "bred up" seed is.

The low price (usually \$1.00 per bushel) catches him. Instead of being willing to pay, say \$2.00 for really good seed, he pays \$1.00 for essentially oil mill seed.

It's about time to quit being caught by the lower prices and go after actual "bred in the bone" value in seed of any and every kind.

Based on our variety test work covering past years we want to state here that in our opinion the mass of the cotton seed and corn advertised for sale is so badly mixed and contains such large proportions of barren or nearly barren plants that its value is very doubtful. Our own work is not perfect, but our variety tests each year show a condition of ignorance as to what constitutes good seed that is appalling, and it's no wonder that so much discredit is cast on the question of value of improved seed.

KEEPING BOOKS ON COTTON

Most of you have heard the advice frequently passed out to farmers (and it's good advice) to keep books on their farm operations so that they may know which of their crops pay and which don't.

Our Test and Breeding-Ground work presents a sure enough book-keeping job.

First, is the variety test work. Last year 54 varieties were planted separately. Records were kept on each variety from start to finish, showing everything that could possibly be shown. Time of planting, per cent of stand, character of growth, first forms, of bloom and open bolls, number of bolls to plant on specified dates, percentage of diseased bolls, notes to boll, length, strength and percentage of lint and in the end the yield per acre.

Next to the general variety test and a great deal more important from the plant breeders' standpoint was 621 separate and distinct plots of cotton ranging from a half acre each down to a few short rows. These 621 separate plots were all grown from seed selections and hybrids that have been made or produced on our own grounds. These plots show some mighty interesting plants of cotton, the foundation of future varieties.

The same bookkeeping methods used on the general variety tests

apply to each one of the 621 different plots but with even more detail, the records starting with the earliest planting and ending when the last lock is ginned.

Last and not least is the keeping of books or records on the individual or single plants. Every year Mr. Starr makes from 2,000 to 2,500 selections of single plants that, so far as the eye can determine, give promise of being superior. Each one of these plants is specially tagged during the growing season, and records as to its growth and production kept. When the bolls are open the product of each plant is picked and bagged separately. During the winter months the product of these single plants is ginned separately, records being kept of percentage of seed and lint. The length of lint is measured and later its strength is tested on a costly and delicate machine made for that purpose. On these single plants records are kept on 41 different points on each one.

This bookkeeping on cotton on the large scale we conduct our plant-breeding work is a large job but from these records we know all there is to be known about any one variety, or special selection of a variety or about these individual plants. It is by just such painstaking care that we are able to produce seed and varieties to meet present and future demand for seed quality.



A SMALL SECTION OF THE COTTON VARIETY TESTS ON THE HASTINGS' FARM—EARLY VARIETIES ON RIGHT

This "keeping books" on cotton is a large and expensive job but we do not shrink from it **it is the only way that we can get exact knowledge of the cotton plant.** We often put more bookkeeping or written records on a single cotton plant than most farmers do on the work of their entire farm in a year.

This brings on the question of why we do it. Just this. Through these records we know exactly what we have ourselves and what we have to send you.

The United States Department of Agriculture through its Farm Demonstration Work in the South is doing a magnificent work for better farming. One of its strongest points is teaching the importance of seed selection.

This is important as far as it goes but it does not and cannot go half

way because no individual farmer has, or can afford to have, the right facilities to do this work right.

Above we spoke of making from 2,000 to 2,500 single plant selections each year, the seed cotton from each plant being kept and ginned separately. Now here is the point. These 2,500 plants were selected out of hundreds of thousands, because, so far as the eye of a cotton expert could see, they were superior plants, just the sort of plants you would pick out for planting, but less than 500 of them prove worth keeping.

Don't misunderstand us. The selection of seed by a farmer in his field is not valueless. It's a big improvement over the old way of planting "run of the gin" seed but it isn't one-half as effective as the purchase of seed from us where every attention is given to seed-breeding by experts who are devoting a lifetime to this great work.

OUR COTTON BREEDING WORK

Our illustration below shows our Mr. D. S. Starr making his seed selections from individual or single plants. You will note the small bags to the left of the roadway. Each bag contains such bolls from single plants as Mr. Starr has selected as being worth saving.

All through the growing season Mr. Starr has been watching the breeding and test fields closely, practically eating and sleeping with the crop from the time the seed is planted until the last lock is picked.

Every time he sees a plant giving evidence of marked superiority, he tags that plant. These marked plants are examined frequently and notes made. These observations and records are kept up until the seed cotton is picked. The picking from these specially marked plants is all done by Mr. Starr himself and no cotton picker is allowed in these breeding fields until Mr. Starr completes his selection work.

In all real work in plant-breeding we have to start with single plants. As stated on a previous page, 2,000 to 2,500 of these plant selections are made each year. After the field selection has been made of superior plants, that is superior so far as an expert eye can tell, the real inside, expert work begins.

Each one of these plants is handled separately. The seed cotton from

each is ginned on a special gin made for this purpose. The seed cotton from each plant is examined carefully to note the number of notes to boll, length of lint and strength of fibre and many other special points. Before ginning, the seed cotton is carefully weighed; the lint and seed are again weighed separately after ginning, on delicate scales made for this purpose.

On the previous page we have stated that, so far as cotton is concerned, any system of seed selection dependent on the eye alone won't produce desired results. The best evidence of this is the fact that last year Mr. Starr threw out four-fifths of the selections he had made.

In his ginning tests alone he found the lint per cent. varying all the way from 17 per cent., about 1-6, to 49 per cent., almost even weight of seed and lint. These tests also show that in strength of lint some plants produce lint fully twice as strong as others. The difference in number of notes to the boll often makes a difference of 10 to 15 per cent. in the yield per acre. Resistance to disease often makes as high as 25 per cent. difference in the yield. There are a dozen and one things which have their effect on both quality and quantity, and what is true of cotton is, in greater or less degree, true of all our other Southern crops.



MR. D. S. STARR, OUR EXPERT COTTON BREEDER, MAKING SELECTIONS ON THE HASTINGS' FARM

We want to give our Mr. Starr full credit for the splendid work he is doing in his special department of breeding work. He is a native Georgian, a man who took special training in this particular work before he took it up as a life profession. He is thoroughly in love with his work and carries to it an enthusiasm that is necessary when one does best work and gets results that count. It is the earnest, enthusiastic workers that accomplish things in this world, and Mr. Starr is one of those earnest men that put their lives into their work. We consider ourselves fortunate in having him with us, for the results he has accomplished in the years engaged in this work have been more than we expected.

There are "thief" cotton plants that steal in other ways than shown on page 8, and it is part of Mr. Starr's work to detect them in our crops.

The question of lint per cent. is most important. Cotton growers want lint. We find that lint per cent. varies from 17 to 49 per cent. Among

cotton growers is the old calculation that "cotton thirds itself." Some plants do a great deal better than this, others much worse. It's a part of Mr. Starr's work to get rid of these low per cent. plants so that nothing but paying plants in every respect are in our customers' fields.

Without going into detail as to all the points of this breeding work on cotton, there are four things we are constantly working on, increase in yield per acre; increase in per cent. of lint to seed; better quality, length and strength of staple; and last, but not least, the production of varieties of cotton that enable our friends in boll weevil districts to make paying cotton crops in spite of the weevil. We have no boll weevil in Georgia as yet, but we are ready for him when he comes, for we have varieties now making a bale per acre and over in the worst boll weevil districts of Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi.

And Its Great Value To You

It may seem a long call from our plant-breeding and seed-growing work to your farm but it isn't.

We will be frank and open with you. We didn't establish this Plant-Breeding Department and the **Hastings' Farm** because we specially wanted to, but just because we had to or else be content with furnishing our friends the same low grade, inferior, mixed seed of cotton, corn and other Southern staple crops that was (and is) being sold, simply because nobody was breeding it up and growing it right.

It has always been the **Hastings'** business policy to keep considerably ahead of the procession. We studied these special points of the business for years. We were not satisfied with the cotton seed, corn, oats, etc., that we were sending out, although they were the best obtainable in the South at that time.

We tried to get our contract growers to do the right kind of seed-growing. We failed, for every time the extra work necessary showed up Mr. Contract Grower would kick over the traces. In a word, we found it

impossible to get this class of work done by others. The only thing left was to do it ourselves, and we are doing it.

It isn't cheap work. It costs thousands upon thousands of dollars each year but we are getting results which we are passing along to you every time you order seed from us. Every seed buying customer gets the benefit of this breeding work and our present highly organized seed-growing operations with thousands of acres under direct control, and an independent ginning system where only one variety is ginned each season. We don't claim to be perfect, for plant-breeding is never finished, but each year shows marked improvement in our stocks.

It is certainly a satisfaction to us to have friends come into our store or write us saying, "Mr. Hastings, I never made over a bale of cotton per acre before. With your ——— cotton I got from a bale and a half to two bales per acre in my crop and my neighbors were astonished."

That kind of testimony comes from people planting our seed, the quality and prolificness of that seed being directly the result of our Plant-Breeding and Growing Work.



UNION BIG BOLL, A HEAVY BEARING, MEDIUM EARLY VARIETY, GROWING ON HASTINGS' FARM

The kind and quality of our Plant-Breeding work is not being equalled anywhere in the world.

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture have visited us this past year and have made a very close examination of it. They tell us that it is the best they have ever seen. Representatives of foreign governments have inspected it this past year, and after seeing the fields of other so-called seed growers and compared them with ours, they ended up by placing large orders with us for shipment this winter.

This work of ours is getting an international reputation. It's "making good" in the fullest sense of the word and we certainly wish it were possi-

ble for each one of you to carefully inspect it during late summer and fall each year.

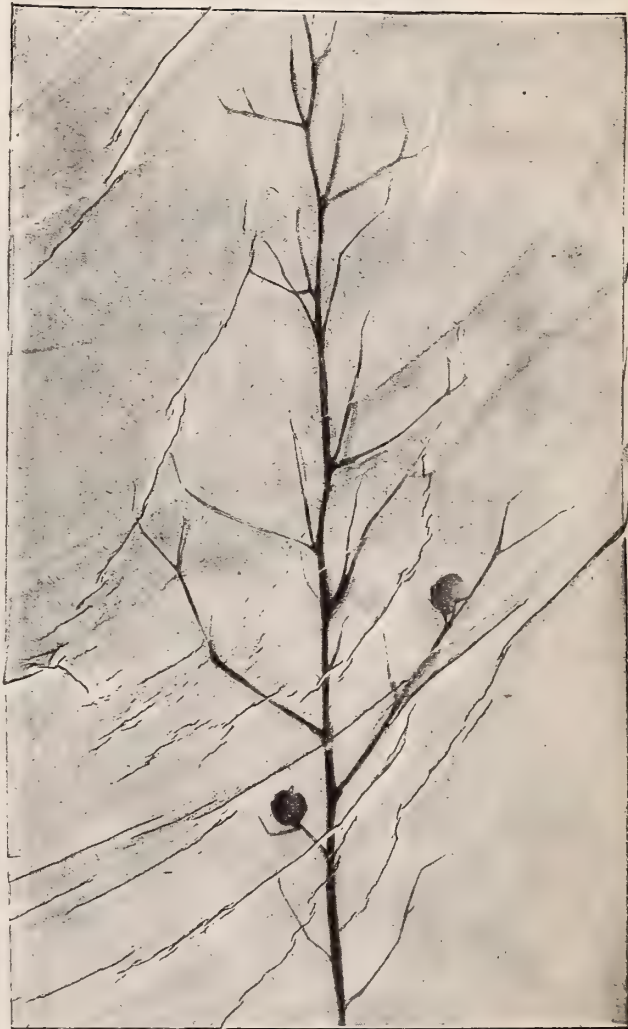
Every one to whom this catalogue goes can get the benefit of it. Its results, in the shape of highly bred and rightly grown seed, is just as easily obtainable by the humblest "one horse" farmer as it is to the strongest government on earth with hundreds of millions of dollars back of it.

Our work is valuable to you if you use it. Otherwise it isn't worth a cent to you.

What Two Photographs Show The Plants that Steal the Cotton Grower's Money

In every crop of cotton in the South there are always some plants making cotton at the rate of a bale per acre or more. If some plants in every crop do it, why not all plants in the crop? Why does one plant have 20 or 30 or even 60 bolls on it and another under exactly the same conditions have only 2 or 4 or 6? This is a most serious question for you and for us. If there are always some plants in every crop making at the bale per acre rate, why is it that the average production is only about one-third of a bale per acre? Every cotton grower in the South is interested in the answer. It's a matter for both you and ourselves to consider fully, to get a clear and truthful answer to.

We find much of interest and value in our test and cotton-breeding work on the **Hastings' Farms**, and we can answer the question.



THE AN-

ANSWER TO THE QUESTION ABOVE. FROM PHOTOGRAPHS OF 2 PLANTS OF THE SAME VARIETY IN OUR TEST GROUNDS. COST JUST AS MUCH TO GROW ONE PLANT AS IT DID THE OTHER

We had these photographs taken on purpose to reproduce in our catalogue. It illustrates fully the importance of "seed-breeding," not only the importance, but the necessity for it. We have no message for the cotton grower who is content to make $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ bale of cotton per acre. Our message is for the man who wants to stay in the bale or more per acre class.

We are regularly buying and testing all of the varieties of cotton we hear of, growing them to see how good the variety is and whether the seed has been worked to a point where it is valuable. We do not mention the name of the variety shown above but would say that we paid a good price for this seed, that it was extensively advertised and sold by a cotton grower in 1911 as the best cotton that could be planted and is again being advertised this year. This cotton, while considerably better than the average, shows a lack of regularity, of "breeding-up." There were some good plants in this lot but most of them were 10 bolls or less per plant. The real point to the cotton grower is this: It took exactly as much in cost in the way of use of land, plowing, cultivating and fertilizer to grow a plant bearing 2 bolls as it did the one growing nearly 60. There is hardly a cotton field in the South that won't show some such variation in the

yards of the different plants in the field. We have all been growing too many of these 2, 3, 4 or 5 boll plants of cotton and not enough 20, 30 or 40 boll plants. Years ago we knew there was something wrong about cotton growing but our idea was that the trouble was mostly the poor cultivation and light fertilizing. We then looked on cotton as a whole field of cotton and it wasn't until we got right down to making a close study of cotton as separate individual plants that we found that there was about as much difference between different plants of the same variety as there is between a prosperous, well-to-do farmer and a boarder at the County Pauper Farm. If you doubt us on this point study the plants in your own crop next summer and fall. We believe in the best of cultivation and fertilizing but if there are not prolific qualities actually in the seed you plant you can't make bolls on the plant. Plant on the right had exactly the same chance as the one on the left. You see the difference. It's these barren or nearly barren plants that make most of the cotton growing unprofitable; that has done more than anything else to put the whole South on an average basis of less than 200 pounds of lint per acre. That's just where our "cotton-breeding" comes in.

How Many "Thief Plants" Do You Grow?

On the opposite page (8) are reproductions from two photographs taken of plants in our variety tests. Same variety and the two plants grew within five or six feet of each other in the same row. They are an object lesson and the worst of it is that just such differences are shown in practically every cotton field in the South. The plant on the left is a mighty profitable plant for any cotton grower, and the other is a "loser" from the start. We call plants like the one on the right "thief plants." They steal the cotton grower's money just as much as a "pick-pocket" does, and what's worse, the farmer lets these kind of plants steal his money and never knows it, or if he realizes it, never takes any steps to get the "thief plant" off his place. He don't destroy these plants, the pickers go through, the seed cotton from these "thief plants" goes in with the rest, is ginned together with the seed cotton and is planted again the following spring to produce more "thief plants" in the next crop.

How many seeds of "thief plants" have you got in the seed set aside for next spring's planting? Do you know?

On a big boll basis it takes about 18 to 20 bolls per plant to make a bale per acre; from 25 to 30 bolls per plant for the small boll varieties. The average yield per acre is around 190 pounds of lint, less than 2-5 of a bale per acre. Making all allowances for the slovenly, wasteful cultivation of the "nigger and mule" system, there are always some plants in every average crop that "make" at the rate of a bale per acre. If one does it, why don't the rest of them do it under exactly the same conditions? We will tell you. It's because the seed has not been "bred up" to the bale per acre or more class. It's because the crops are full of the 2, 4 or 6 boll per plant stalks. We are seedsmen and make our living from selling seeds, but this is not "hot air" talk just to sell seeds. In our plant-breeding work we get rid of these "thief plants" that steal from us all. You know that what we say and what these two photographs show is duplicated in your fields of

cotton every year. If you don't realize it now just go through your fields next August and September and see how many 2 to 8 boll plants you find and how mighty few 20 to 60 boll plants are there.

We don't know a farmer that would not be more than pleased to grow 1½ to 2 bales per acre. The plant on the left is making fully 2 bales per acre. It's a question of right seed with prolific qualities bred in them. You may think that cultivation and plenty of fertilizer does it all. It don't. Both these plants had exactly the same chance so far as land, cultivation and fertilizer goes. One plant had prolific blood, the other didn't, and if we had put on a ton of high-grade fertilizer per acre it would have made mighty little difference to the plant on the right. It simply did not have the "breeding" to make a paying crop of cotton.

When we talk about a man that belongs to some prominent family that has done something of note, has distinguished himself in some way, it is so often said, "it's in the blood." That's exactly correct. It's in the blood, and the same natural law that makes one man a useful citizen and the other a "no account," worthless specimen of humanity runs through your cotton and corn fields. You have profitable plants and you have "thief plants."

The State can't very well kill off the useless or worse than useless men and women that are a drag on humanity, but you can get rid of the "thief plants" in your fields. We have seed that is not full of "thief plants." Our careful, painstaking seed breeding, selection and careful seed growing cleans them out. It's our business to do this kind of work. You are frequently advised by agents of your State and the United States Department of Agriculture to select your own seed. That's mighty good advice but why take the several years necessary to bring up your seed when you can reach the quality you want in one season buying from us? We have been at this for years. "Thief plants" don't grow in our seed fields.

A Scientific Cotton Expert's Opinion

No man in the United States is better posted on cotton both from a scientific standpoint and that of an actual, practical cotton grower than is Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach, Professor of Cotton Industry in the State College of Agriculture of Georgia. Professor DeLoach is no stranger to tens of thousands of Georgia farmers who have met him at Farmers' Institutes all over Georgia during the last three years. Over one hundred thousand readers of the Southern Ruralist profited by his exceptionally interesting series of articles on cotton growing published during the spring of 1910. Personally we would rather take his opinion on cotton growing and breeding than any man in this country. Our expert in charge of our cotton breeding work, Mr. D. S. Starr, studied several years under Prof. DeLoach at Athens. Prof. DeLoach has been very much interested in this cotton breeding work of ours and frequently visits our farms. He knows exactly what we are doing along the line of improvement of cotton seed and plant breeding. Following his last visit in 1910 to the **Hastings' Farms** we received this letter from him:

Letters From Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach, State College of Agriculture

Messrs. H. G. Hastings & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Athens, Ga., October 31, 1910.

Gentlemen:—My last visit to your seed trial farm on October 14th impressed on me the possibilities of the great good that must result from the work you are doing, and for the encouragement of which I must give the impression it made upon me.

These seed trials and demonstration experiments in connection with the seed business is a new enterprise in the South, and it strikes me as being the only possible way to make a close study of what you offer for sale in the way of farm crops and garden seeds. I thoroughly enjoyed going over the three thousand acres of land in Troup County now set aside to grow special seed from your stock.

Most of the work I had the pleasure of looking over was the cotton breeding, showing the great necessity for careful selection and cultivation as well as fertilization to keep up good strains of cotton. It would not be exaggerating to say you would average two and a half to three bales per acre on some of your plots planted with your specially selected seed. This shows that in order to get the best producing plants in a field you must go to the field with a knowledge of the plant and make intelligent selections for special points of improvements. In order to offer cotton seed for sale, one should have first-hand knowledge of the varieties and their rank. I counted the forty-two separate varieties in your trial grounds as they grew side by side, and could not help but be impressed by the enthusiastic way in which your expert in charge of the work (Mr. Starr) went about a study of these varieties. He showed me where he had planted one row each from seed from ten different plants selected from one of the best varieties and had gotten ten distinct types of cotton from the one variety. I looked carefully over this and could hardly believe it was possible to get such results. But this is just why the average cotton growers cannot fix a type of cotton. They do not understand the importance of showing how much variation there is in a given variety and then getting the average and working to fix that. The "one plant selection," or the making of a new type from one plant selected out of a given variety, has been done for many years, and in fact most of the so-called varieties originated in this way. But that is not sufficient to fix your type. The progeny of the selected plant should be tested by the "plant to row" method till the desired type has been fixed, and rigid selection kept up. Here is where you have the great advantage of the farmer, viz: in having a man to do this special work; an expert who does nothing else.

Very respectfully,

R. J. H. DeLOACH,

Professor of Cotton Industry, Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Prof. DeLoach, following his custom, kept in touch with Mr. Starr's work during 1911, and in reply to an inquiry from us last fall, wrote us on Nov. 6th, 1911, as follows:

"Replying to your favor of the 4th inst., I can only say that Mr. Starr's work on your cotton breeding this year impressed me as being fully up to the standard that you have set for this work. He is at present thoroughly in line with the work and becomes each year more efficient, and in this meets my expectations. The way he has planned his work to follow up the progeny of his plant-to-row tests of last year are exceedingly interesting and I think ought to give some valuable results. I am also impressed with the way he is keeping his records of the work he is doing. This is half the battle in successful breeding and should be stressed always.

"Very truly yours,

R. J. H. DeLOACH."

HASTINGS' SURE CROP

The Money-Making Cotton for the Planter



Three Bolls From Our HASTINGS' Sure Crop Cotton. About One-Half Natural Size

A Sure and Dependable Money-Maker

We have talked about **Hastings' Sure Crop** as being a money-making cotton for the planter for many years. It's one of the varieties that gets the largest acreage on the **Hastings' Farm**. Please do not confuse this variety with the small-bolled variety sold under the name of "Money Maker." **Hastings' Sure Crop** is a true big boll cotton, the open bolls shown above from a photograph being just about one-half natural size. It's a real, first-class, dependable cotton, one that you can always depend on to put money in the bank from. Big bolls and the plants full of them.

For ten years we have grown and watched **Sure Crop**, and every year we grow it we like it just as well, and our cotton seed buying friends think just the same as we do about it.

Sure Crop is a big-bolled cotton, four and five locks (mostly five).

It's easy to get varieties of cotton that make good crops under unfavorable conditions, but what you want is a cotton that makes good crops in unfavorable seasons. **Sure Crop** is such a variety.

Sure Crop is a big-bolled four and five-lock cotton. It has been bred up to stand either very dry or very wet seasons and it does it. It fruits heavily and from the ground up; begins opening almost as early as King's and bears heavily throughout the entire season. It stands severe windstorms without losing the lint, at the same time it is easy to pick. It will make 35 to 38 per cent. lint. **Sure Crop** is well worthy to stand beside our other great varieties—Mortgage Lifter, Bank Account and Rosser No. 1. **Sure Crop** was originated by a grower well up in the cotton-growing section. Starting with high-grade, big-boll cotton, he crossed it with other varieties, giving it greater hardiness, earliness, and heavy bearing qualities. Remember, **Sure Crop**, as well as our other great varieties, are all grown in the red hill section of Georgia. Cotton seed grown up in this

section has a vigor that has no equal in any seed grown elsewhere in the cotton States. It possesses heavy bearing qualities and a freedom from disease that is not found in any seed grown elsewhere. If you doubt this, plant some seed of **Sure Crop** side by side with the common cotton you have been planting and see the difference. You will find out, as some of our customers write us, that "the improved seed would be cheap at \$5.00 per bushel."

In a cotton growing contest carried on by us several years ago Mr. Eugene Burton, of Lee County, Alabama, grew 1,793 pounds of seed cotton from 1 pound of **Sure Crop** planted. In 1909 L. Y. & J. T. Montgomery, the largest cotton factors of Yazoo City, Miss., were so pleased with **Sure Crop** that early in September they placed an order with us for 4,000 pounds of seed. The lint of **Sure Crop** is especially long, soft and silky, and in markets where cotton is actually graded will bring a premium over most varieties; sometimes as high as \$6.00 per bale.

The stock of seed of **Sure Crop** we have this season was all grown on the **Hastings' Farm**, ginned in our own gin and stored by itself in one seed house. We have never had as fine seed of this variety as we have this year, the crop being picked without rain on it. Seed are large and plump and have not been heated.

If you plant **Sure Crop Cotton** you are sure of a crop in spite of drought and unfavorable weather conditions. If you plow your land deep and use reasonable amounts of fertilizer you are sure of a big crop with this variety. We have been with this variety ten years, know it like a book, have praised it highly in the past and have not a word to take back. Further, we plant it very largely on the **Hastings' Farms** for a paying crop, which shows our personal opinion of it.

PRICES

Pound, postpaid, 35c; 3 lbs., postpaid, \$1.00; peck, by express or freight, not prepaid, 60c; bushel (30 lbs. Georgia Legal Weight) not prepaid, \$1.75; 10 bushels, not prepaid, \$15.00; 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$5. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points is \$1.08 per 100 lbs.

GET WISE ABOUT 1912 COTTON

At the time this catalogue is necessarily written (November) there is a great deal of talk about the cotton situation. Conventions have met and resolved; the governors of the cotton States have met in convention, aired their views and recommended this, that and the other thing as a remedy, which recommendations nobody pays much attention to.

What's the trouble? Cotton selling around 9 cents when everybody who makes it wants it to be 13 to 15 cents. That's the rub. Resolutions galore have been passed, resolving that the price ought to be 13 or 14 or 15 cents, and recommendations have been passed that the cotton acreage be reduced in 1912 anywhere from 20 to 40%.

At the time this is written, in November, nobody knows what the size of the 1911 crop is, but we will miss our guess if it's anywhere near as big as some of the New York "bears" have been figuring on.

We have seen this kind of a thing happen before. In the spring of 1904 the price of cotton shot up to 17 cents, and every available fence corner was planted in cotton, and the following winter saw a fourteen million bale crop before the world was ready for it, and a 6 cent price resulted.

There was a series of conventions held, even more strenuously than

now, resolutions passed as to price, acreage, etc.

In a few years there will come a year that a big crop will be grown, prices low, more conventions, resolutions, etc., again.

Large crop years and small crop years are inevitable in cotton, just as they are in corn and wheat and other crops, but did you ever see two large cotton crops come together two years in succession?

Granting that the 1911 cotton crop was a large one, what made it?

First, an increase in acreage over the previous year, stimulated by the steady high price for the short crop of 1910.

Second, about the driest winter on record, enabling farmers to make the most thorough preparation of the soil ever known.

Third, the high price of the 1910 crop encouraged supply merchants, bankers and landlords to make advances to tenants, croppers and farmers far beyond past advances. Generally speaking, encouragement was given to crop every available acre in cotton, and except in few localities, little encouragement was given to production of other crops.

This kind of condition inevitably leads to a large crop unless some disaster overtakes the crop during the growing period.

A PLAIN, COMMON-SENSE VIEW

You may not fully agree with us in all we say on this subject, but we want you to remember that we are cotton growers, just as most of the readers of this catalogue are.

This present condition will right itself next year just as it did in 1905 and other years. With medium or low priced cotton there is no incentive to what may be termed speculative planting. There is no incentive for the landlord to encourage extra acreage on the part of tenants; no inducement to the supply merchant or the banker to take speculative chances. Acreage will be reduced naturally if the price stays low, without any resolutions by conventions.

During the spring months following the fourteen million bale crop of 1904 we advised all of our customers to plant their usual acreage in cotton. We were roundly denounced by officers of one of the cotton growers' organizations for doing it, but our customers who did plant their usual acreage reaped the benefit.

What was true in 1905 is true in 1912. The acreage of the cotton crop is self-regulating through price conditions. It is not the farmer who cultivates his acres with his own or hired labor that makes the bumper part of bumper crops. The crop of cotton from such sources is fairly regular and does not vary greatly from year to year.

The real curse of the cotton situation is the speculative planting of ex-

tra acres encouraged almost entirely by supply merchants, bankers and landlords. Every time the price is high they get busy encouraging the planting of every available acre possible. Every town man who owns land in the country will stake a tenant to go raise cotton on it. Following a season of high price for cotton there are actually millions of what we term speculative acres of cotton planted, every one of which helps to "bear" the market the next fall.

In seasons of low or comparatively low price cotton these speculative acres are not planted and they will not be planted in 1912. The country banker, the supply merchant and the landlords have had a scare from this last crop. Thousands of them have been sufficiently "burned"—through inability of their tenants to "pay out"—to quit playing with the speculative fire in 1912. This fact will clear up the acreage proposition to its normal condition in 1912 and the farmer or cotton grower who goes on and makes his regular crop need have no fears. If any of you have been planting extra acres of cotton on speculation, expecting to make a "killing" from high prices, it's time to quit that part of the game. If you are putting your energies into speculative acres of cotton you are as bad as the supply merchant and banker in principle. It is largely the product of speculative cotton acres that piles "distress cotton" on the market in the fall and smashes the price in large crop years, playing right into the hands of the New York "bear" operators.

YOU CAN FIX COTTON PRICES

Any time that the South is willing to come to a plain, common-sense farming system as against the cotton cropping system, it can absolutely fix the price of cotton at a permanently profitable point.

The South is today soundly sleeping over the greatest opportunity to be the wealthiest agricultural section of the world.

Any section or individual that depends on one crop is practically in slavery to that crop, regardless of whether that crop be cotton, wheat, corn or anything else.

Above are three statements that cannot successfully be disputed by any well informed and thinking man that knows the South and knows what may be termed the agricultural history of the world. They all have a direct bearing on the price of cotton.

It is no secret, but it's a fact realized by few, that the South as a whole is practically spending the value of each year's cotton crop for grain and grain products, such as flour and meal, hay, meat, poultry and dairy products, and live stock. It's equally true that the South can produce most of these items as profitably, acre against acre, as the Northern States we buy from, when these other crops are intelligently handled on our lands and at a greater percentage of profit than the average cotton grower gets out of 14 or 15 cent cotton.

It is true that the South can grow all the American cotton the world needs on one-half our present acreage, providing the crop is grown from properly selected and grown seed and properly cultivated. We know this by our own personal experience. With seed of right quality, under general field conditions, one bale per acre is easy and two bales per acre has not been any strain on good farm methods, on the **Hastings' Farm**.

If the South will grow during 1912 one-half of the corn, oats, hay and meat that it bought during 1911, planting all acres not required to produce this grain, etc., in good, well-bred cotton seed, the crop of cotton would be sufficient and sell for 14 or 15 cents, and each individual grower would have all or most all of his cotton money to put in bank. The turning of these surplus acres into food crops would settle any possible question of over-production of cotton and actually fix high prices for the cotton grown. In this way, and in this way only, can the price of cotton be fixed at a permanently profitable price. Each individual has his share to do in this food supply production, and it's up to you to do your share in 1912. Plant less acres of cotton if you will, but plant better cotton on those few acres and you will make just as many if not more bales and at less cost to you per bale.

WHERE DO COTTON DOLLARS GO?

You get cotton dollars, we get cotton dollars every year; that is, the dollars coming in from the sale of our crops. There is a mighty small proportion of them stays in the South. Where do they go? We will tell you. The most of them go to States like Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska for corn, for wheat, oats, hay, meat, etc. According to statistics the State of Georgia is spending fully as much each year for these products as its cotton crop sells for. What's true of Georgia is true of the other cotton growing States.

If the State of Georgia would grow the grain and food products it bought last year, it would make \$50.00 a piece for every man, woman and child, white and black, on Georgia farms. Under an intelligent system of farming all this can be grown and just as many bales of cotton made on our present acreage devoted to farm crops.

Right seed and right cultivation will make twelve million bales of cotton on half our present acreage. Right seed and right cultivation of other crops will make all the grain, hay and meat the South needs without bringing another acre under cultivation.

We speak of the South, but it means every individual farmer. We are all at the beginning of a new year. Each one of us must do his share towards this change. We are doing it by growing 1 to 2 bales per acre on every cotton acre on the **Hastings' Farm**. We never put over one-third of our acreage in cotton. We don't spend a dollar for hay or grain, but have hay and grain to sell. Our cotton dollars don't go to Iowa or Kansas. How will yours go in 1912? It's time to prepare now to keep them at home. Your income will double in 1912 if you do.

MORTGAGE-LIFTER



MORTGAGE-LIFTER, OUR BIGGEST BOLLED, HEAVY CROPPING COTTON

Mortgage-Lifter is a superb main crop cotton which begins to open medium early and is a continuous bearer until killed by frost. You get cotton from it from early in the season until killing cold weather comes. It is a true, big balled, five-lock cotton with an exceptionally long and fine fibre for an upland or short staple cotton. This variety, while firmly set in the boll and holding up well in wind storms is easily picked, some of our Texas growers who planted it saying that, 350 to 400 pounds are easily picked per day.

Mortgage-Lifter makes from 37 to 40 per cent. lint. This fact, combined with its extra heavy bearing qualities, makes it one of the finest varieties that ever originated in the South. The plant grows large and strong; it roots deeply and is a wonderful variety to resist dry weather. It

grows close and upright and the experience of our customers who have planted Mortgage-Lifter the past 9 years shows that it yields two to three times as much as the ordinary varieties with the same cultivation.

We introduced Mortgage-Lifter in 1902. It was a good cotton then, but our work of "breeding it up" has gone on steadily every year, and our seed for your 1912 planting (far better than ever before) is just as far ahead of the Mortgage-Lifter of 1902 as it was ahead of the common "run of the gin" seed. It is today the only highly bred up variety of white seeded, big balled cotton there is in the country. It has the longest lint of any short stapled cotton and has brought as high as 1½ cents per pound as against a general market price of 9½ cents. A little point like this made a difference of \$8.12 in the selling price of a 500-pound bale.

HOW MORTGAGE-LIFTER MADE \$332.50 PROFIT IN 7 MONTHS

Below we print reports of some heavy yields from various States. These yields were made in prize contests of previous years, and you may think or say that it's all very well for "high pressure" crops, but it won't do to pay \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bushel for seed to plant an entire crop with. There are tens of thousands of cotton growers who will and do say that "they can't afford to pay over 50 cents to a dollar a bushel for planting seed." They are mistaken. We want you to read the experience of Mr. Ivey, of Wilkinson County, Georgia. It's well worth reading what he says. Mr. Ivey wanted to find out whether it paid to use good seed—not in any prize contest, but in just plain ordinary farm culture, and he thought he would risk a few dollars finding out whether good, selected seed paid or not. He sent us \$17.50 for 10 bushels of Mortgage-Lifter seed. (It was higher priced then than now.) On October 17th Mr. Ivey wrote us as follows:

"I bought of you last spring 10 bushels of Mortgage-Lifter Cotton Seed and had it dropped in hills. I have now picked eleven bales and have 2 or 3 bales yet to pick. I had two croppers, each with the same amount of the same kind of land. Theirs was planted in common cotton seed, with the same cultivation and fertilizer. Theirs is about all picked out and one has 6 and the other 7 bales. Mortgage-Lifter will double the yield over common cotton. My second picking made 39 pounds of lint to 100 pounds of seed cotton."

LOST \$20.00 PER ACRE PLANTING HIS OWN HOME-MADE SEED

We do not recommend our Mortgage-Lifter Cotton for boll weevil sections for it is a main crop cotton, but at the same time some of the best testimonials we have ever had on Mortgage-Lifter have been from the heart of the boll weevil country. One of these we reprint here, more especially to illustrate again what we have said before as to how much is lost by planting seed that has been raised at home with all the "going back" there is under general cultivation and thorough gin mixture.

Mr. Chas. F. Green, of Hill County, Texas, in making a report to us of his cotton crop said: "I raised 6,730 pounds of seed cotton from one bushel of Mortgage-Lifter Seed. If any one can beat that without irrigation or fertilizer, with Mexican boll weevils to cut off the top crop, they are welcome to the prize. I will say that it is the best cotton I ever saw. I would have made \$20.00 more per acre on every acre I planted if I had got all my cotton seed from you, as that is the amount I got over and above my own cotton with your Mortgage-Lifter. It would have paid me well to have paid you \$5.00 per bushel to plant my crop. I got nearly double with your seed just as you said in your catalogue. You can hardly over-estimate your seed." We could fill this entire catalogue with statements such as Mr. Green's that have come in to us from customers who have planted our seed in the last 9 years. It shows just what good seed of our best varieties will do as compared with other kinds. You have Mr. Green's experience before you. Above you have the

No prize cultivation here, just plain, ordinary, every-day sort of cultivation. Hastings' seed made 7 Bales more Cotton under exactly the same conditions than the common seed did.

Cotton, at the time Mr. Ivey sold, was worth 10 cents per pound and as a result of his use of our seed he had 7 extra bales, worth \$350.00, as a direct profit on his investment of \$17.50 or 7 months before. It leaves every "get rich quick scheme" that has ever been put out. It paid Mr. Ivey big and it will pay you just as large profits.

While we believe in highest culture and good fertilization, we want to impress you strongly with the profit from the use of our selected high grade seed. In Mr. Ivey's case not an extra cent was spent for labor or cultivation; the land and fertilizer was the same, yet he had just double what the others had who planted common seed. The \$17.50 he spent in the spring made him a direct cash profit of \$332.50 by all. He doubled this yield simply by using good seed. You can do the same in 1912 if you get seed direct from us, seed that is being closely selected and bred up every year. One of your neighbors may have gotten seed of us 2 or 3 years ago, but the chances are that it has "gone back" and will make 25 to 50 per cent, less than our own growth, for with ordinary culture and the mixture of seed in public gins, pure, high grade seed is an impossibility except from original sources of supply.

experience of a Georgia man with Mortgage-Lifter. Both show now easy it is to lose money by planting home-grown seed, not because it's home-grown but because it is inferior seed to that grown for seed purposes.

This advice is passed out at every Farmer's Institute, through the agricultural papers and every other source, for the farmer to select his seed and it's mighty good advice, too. Can you afford to wait the 5 or 6 years necessary to bring your own seed up to anywhere near our standard? It don't pay to select your own seed when you can buy (at a medium cost) something better right now.

We have a South Georgia customer who buys 100 bushels of seed for his own planting every year. We asked him one day he was in our office why he never planted home-grown seed. He replied: "Because the best seed I can save myself makes from 50 to 75 pounds less lint per acre than what I buy from you. Besides I get from 75 cents to \$1.00 per bushel for all the seed I grow from people down there who are either afraid or don't know enough to send off and get the best seed for themselves."

Seed one or two removes from our crop is better than scrub or common seed but it makes a whole lot less cotton and it don't take more than 3 years of lack of selection and breeding together with "gin mixing" to make common seed of it. You know what seed direct from Hastings is. Why take chances just to save 25 or 50 cents per acre seed cost?

SWORN STATEMENTS OF YIELDS IN DIFFERENT STATES

We have paid out \$2,700.00 in cash prizes during the last 5 years for the largest yields of cotton from our seed. We have space for only a few of these reports of yields in this catalogue, but we give them to you just to show you what can be done with our magnificent cotton seed in the hands of cotton growers. REMEMBER, every one of these reports was sworn to before proper officers.

ALABAMA G. J. Blevins, Cullman County, planted 1 bushel of Mortgage-Lifter and made 14,967 pounds of seed cotton; in another year's contest he planted 3 pounds and grew therefrom 9,707 pounds of seed cotton.

John I. Watson, Monroe County, planted 3 pounds on 1 acre and made 4,074 pounds of seed cotton. This yield was at the rate of nearly 3 bales per acre.

W. C. Naffel, Montgomery County, grew 1,928 pounds of seed cotton from 1 pound of Mortgage-Lifter.

Milton A. Deese, Dale County, made 5,874 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter from 3 pounds of seed.

Eugene Burton, Lee County, grew 1,793 pounds of Sure Crop from 1 pound of seed.

Fred M. Wilson, Winston County, made 1,627 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter from 1 pound of seed.

GEORGIA F. B. Moss, Telfair County, made 13,360 pounds of seed cotton from 1 bushel of Mortgage-Lifter.

W. W. Atkinson, Morgan County, in his first year's trial for prize, grew 2,447 pounds of seed cotton from 3 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter. The following year he grew 4,576 pounds of seed cotton on the same ground from 3 pounds.

Jeff Dean, Hart County, made as follows, using Mortgage-Lifter: from 1 bushel planted, 17,888 pounds of seed cotton; from 3 pounds, 4,326 pounds; from 1 pound, 1,538 pounds.

M. C. Carter, Emanuel County, grew 6,113 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter from 3 pounds of seed; further, 716 pounds were picked from 500 stalks, some of the stalks producing 4 pounds of seed cotton each.

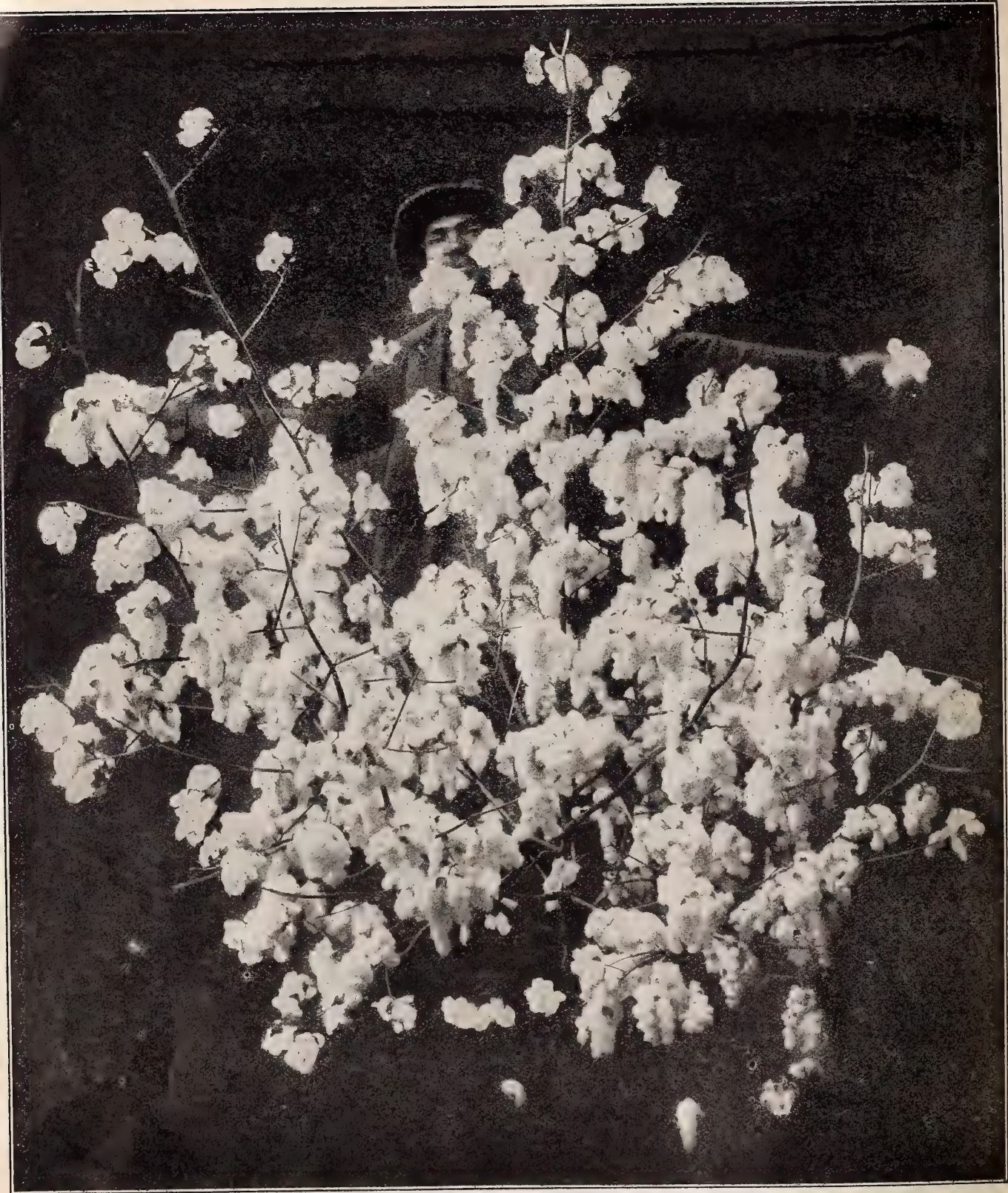
LOUISIANA-MISSISSIPPI O. E. McCasland, Claiborne Parish, La., made 2,459 pounds of seed cotton from 3 pounds of Mortgage-Lifter.

J. E. Perkins, Harrison County, Miss., made 15,005 pounds of seed cotton from 1 bushel of Mortgage-Lifter. He says: "The best cotton ever seen in this section."

C. Douglas, Landerdale County, Miss., made 4,600 pounds from 3 pounds. J. M. King, Rankin County, made 3,912 pounds from 3 pounds.

PRICES

Pound, postpaid, 35 cts.; 3 pounds, postpaid, to your address, \$1.00; per bushel, by express or freight not prepaid, 60 cts.; bushel (30 pounds Georgia legal weight), not prepaid, \$1.75; 10 bushels, not prepaid, \$15.00; 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points is \$1.08 per 100 pounds.



HASTINGS' BANK ACCOUNT COTTON

OUR "BANK ACCOUNT" COTTON

OUR EARLIEST EXTRA EARLY, VERY PROLIFIC COTTON

This was the fourth distinct variety of cotton introduced by us, and in many respects it is our best. It is the result of eleven years of close breeding and selection, and a glance at the illustration on the opposite page, reproduced from a photograph of a single stalk, shows just what can be done with our "BANK ACCOUNT" Cotton here in North Georgia under good cultivation.

Our "BANK ACCOUNT" is an extra early, medium size boll, mostly five locks, and does not blow or drop out easily as does every other extra early variety except Rosser No. 1.

Our "BANK ACCOUNT" is not a chance variety. It was bred with a distinct purpose in view. We wanted a variety earlier than the King Extra Early, medium to large bolls that were reasonably storm-proof; open foliage to let the sun in so that bolls would open quickly when grown; a prolific cotton that would equal in yield any of our later big boll varieties and produce a quality lint that would sell at the top-of-the-market prices. All good qualities are combined in the "Bank Account" together with deep-rooting and drought-resisting powers.

A COTTON FOR BOLL WEEVIL SECTIONS

Gets Ahead of the Boll Weevil Our "Bank Account" is the cotton to get ahead of the boll weevil. It makes a good crop before the boll weevil has any chance to get in his work, and for this reason the "Bank Account" cotton is worth millions upon millions of dollars to the cotton growers in boll weevil sections. Every year the weevil moves East. If you are already in a boll weevil section you need this new variety. It opens earlier than King Extra Early and it don't blow out or drop out like King. Its bolls are larger. It's a heavier bearer and makes better and longer lint. It roots deeply, resisting both drought and storms. It branches well and has light open foliage, letting in the sun perfectly to all parts of the plant. It don't have dense shade for Mr. Boll Weevil to hide away in. This gets you ahead of the boll weevil in boll weevil sections, and in any section it enables you to market long before any other variety is ready.

An All-Purpose Cotton It has been truthfully said that there is no one variety of cotton best for all sections, all lands and all seasons, but our "Bank Account" cotton will come nearer being an all-purpose cotton for all sections than anything we have ever seen. We have tried it under all sorts of soil conditions from Middle Georgia to the Tennessee line, in uplands and in bottoms, and it has "made good" everywhere it has been planted. It possesses a vigor that enables it to go on and make a fair crop when other varieties have died out completely from droughts. It is hardy, remarkably so. Every cotton farmer east of the Mississippi River knows the difficulties experienced in getting a stand in 1907. Four or five plantings were frequently necessary and even with that the stands were poor. **Every one of our growers of the "Bank Account" cotton got an almost perfect stand with the first planting in 1907.** You can't find a hardier, more vigorous, more prolific cotton than "Bank Account."

Bale Per Acre in the Boll Weevil District

Louisiana has probably suffered more from the boll weevil than any of the other States. Read the following from one of our customers writing to the Southern Ruralist. E. E. Robinson, DeSoto Parish, La., wrote: "Before the boll weevil came our land would yield one-half bale per acre of common cotton. The first year they came we made 2 bales on 15 acres. We quit raising it for two years. Last year we planted 15 acres again, 13 acres in big boll cotton from which we gathered four bales; 2 acres in 'New Bank Account' Cotton which we bought from H. G. Hastings & Co. We made 2 bales from those 2 acres regardless of Mr. Weevil." That tells the story exactly. Bank Account makes a good crop before the weevil can destroy it. Bank Account fruits faster than Boll Weevils breed.

What Planters Say About Bank Account

ALABAMA A. D. Chancellor, Cherokee Co.: "Am getting good results from 'Bank Account' planted May 20th, and had damaging drought in July and August. Have already picked more cotton than has been taken from same land in any one season for 15 years and will get 5 to 6 bales more." F. D. Hayles, Escambia Co.: "It makes well to top of stalk. From 6 1/2 acres have ginned 2,628 pounds lint, have still 1,400 pounds seed cotton and a light picking." Thos. J. Lovvorn, Randolph Co.: "It has more bolls to the stalk than any cotton I ever saw." J. H. Rollins, Houston Co.: "I planted one acre in 'Bank Account.' Have gathered 2,000 pounds seed cotton. Drought cut it off one-third." D. M. Jones, Autauga Co.: "I have made no mistake in getting 'Bank Account.' No trouble to make a bale per acre. 1,250 pounds seed cotton made 510-pound bale." F. Ward, Geneva Co.: "Bought 1 bushel 'Bank Account' last year. Planted 1 acre and picked from it 2,085 pounds seed cotton. Won the gold prize offered by the Times-Herald for best acre of cotton."

GEORGIA "Bank Account" is a wonder in these North Georgia hills. Was in the ground during the snow, sleet and freeze in April. Came up fairly well; had blooms on July 8th; open bolls September 1st. It's early, prolific and fine lint. It turned out 43% lint.—A. C. Hawkins, Gwinnett Co. M. F. Davis, Merriwether Co., writes: "Some of the oldest farmers say Bank Account is the best cotton they ever saw. I want to grow 10 bales on 5 acres next year."

LOUISIANA L. L. Perdue, Union Parish: "Sorry I didn't get enough to plant my entire crop. The 'Bank Account' is the cotton for boll weevil districts." R. C. Corbin, West Carroll Parish: "Common

cotton is making 1/4 to 1/2 bale per acre. 'Bank Account' 508 pounds lint per acre. That's the difference." Levy Tassin, Avoyelles Parish: "'Bank Account' has given the best results. Made 3/4 bale per acre and boll weevils were fierce." J. H. Meyers, Catahoula Parish: "'Bank Account' cotton beat everything around here. I made 6,309 pounds seed cotton on 5 acres. My neighbor, on 5 acres, made with ——— 's Improved 215 pounds.'"

MISSISSIPPI T. M. Manning, Hinds Co.: "'Bank Account' OK. Planted May 27th, made 2,263 pounds lint from 1 bushel seed." J. M. Adams, Jones Co.: "I will get 8 bales from 6 acres. 3 of those acres made 5 bales." L. A. Bogan, Simpson Co.: "I planted 1 1/4 acres ridge pine land. Have picked 3,126 pounds and am good for 1,000 more." R. E. Cameron, Panola Co.: "Will make 2,400 pounds seed cotton per acre." S. C. Edwards, Leake Co.: "Well pleased with 'Bank Account.' It's the best cotton I ever tried and can highly recommend it, especially in boll weevil sections. It is certainly earlier than the King and produces much more to the acre."

TEXAS R. H. Allen, Grimes Co.: "Never saw anything make so fast. Does its work so quick boll weevil cannot keep it from making crop." A. D. Armstead, Houston Co.: "The best variety one can plant in boll weevil districts. A great linter; forms bolls with unusual rapidity." R. B. Knight, Sabine Co.: "It made bale per acre where only half bale had been made before." P. Kelley, Anderson Co.: "'Bank Account' simply fine. Made 6 bales of 540 pounds each from 4 acres, and it only had one rain. People here offer me \$3.00 bushel for the seed. I want \$4.00. Am thankful to you for your fine cotton."

A 40 TO 43 PER CENT LINT COTTON

Five years is a pretty fair test on what cotton will do. Every year its heavy per cent. of lint is a surprise to those who plant it. In the five years we have grown it the crops have never averaged less than 40 and two years as high as 43 per cent. of lint.

FOR BOTTOM LANDS There are hundreds of thousands of acres of cold bottom lands that are risky to plant in cotton. Plantings on this sort of land are necessarily late and much of the time the crop is lost because the bolls won't open. "Bank Account" cotton is just the right variety to make a perfectly safe crop on bottom lands. Its naturally open growth and light foliage lets the sun in and the cotton opens just as well as it does on the uplands. We had a field planted on cold bottom land in North Georgia. It made a fine crop with May 20th planting and killing frost on October 13th, and it opened perfectly.

PRICES New "Bank Account" Cotton, pound, postpaid, 50 cents; 2 1/2-pound package, postpaid, \$1.00; peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; 1 bushel (30 pounds, Georgia legal weight) \$2.00; 10 bushels, \$17.50. 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$6.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.

New "Union" Big Boll Cotton



The Cotton That Co-operates

A year ago we introduced our New Union Big Boll Cotton and made certain statements in regard to it. We reprint exactly what we said in our 1911 catalogue below for we have not a word to take back that we said then. We said:

"We have been working with all kinds and varieties of cotton for a great many years. We have made a special study of the big boll varieties, recognizing that they had many desirable points that could never be "bred" into the small boll sorts.

We feel fully justified in naming this variety the "Union" Big Boll Cotton. In it are united more good points that go to make up a perfectly desirable Big Boll Cotton for the planter than have ever been combined in any one variety of cotton before.

It is a true type of Big Boll Cotton, the bolls running 55 to 60 to the pound. The seed are white, with greenish tinge and are medium in size. It has good lint and the lint per cent, is from 38 to 40, remarkably high for a genuine big boll variety. It is a genuine 4 to 5 lock, easy to pick, yet storm resistant cotton. It is a remarkably healthy variety, very resistant to diseases affecting the cotton plant. The bolls and the fibre develop almost perfectly. This variety showed less "motes" than any other variety in our test grounds where 42 varieties were grown.

We don't force cotton in our test grounds with excessive fertilizing. We give good cultivation. "Union" Big Boll turned us in our variety test work 784 pounds of lint per acre, a good bale and a half. Under high fertilizing, such as not one cotton grower in a thousand would be willing to give, we have made it turn out at the rate of over 4 bales per acre. We don't want to set that as a standard for you or any one else unless you are ready to give it practically "garden cultivation." If you use good methods of cultivation and fair fertilizing you can reasonably expect $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bales per acre from "Union" Big Boll. It won't do it on washed out hill side lands, plowed 3 to 4 inches deep and fertilized with 200 pounds of 8-2-2 guano per acre. You nor anybody else can get big yields from starved-out plants of cotton or anything else.

The great underlying principle of that great organization, the "Farmers' Union," is co-operation. It's a grand principle and needs a wider application than it gets. Now our new "Union" Big Boll Cotton is the best big boll cotton on the market, but you must do your part. If you want to get in and stay in the bale and a half to two bales per acre class you can, by planting "Union" Big Boll and then co-operating with it with deep plowing, liberal fertilizing, right cultivation. If you do your part "Union" Big Boll will co-operate with you to the fullest extent in turning to you the most profitable crop of cotton you ever made."

It Is Good For Boll Weevil Sections

You haven't heard so much about the eastward travels of the Boll Weevil this summer for the Boll Weevil had a rather tough time of it in the August-September drought of 1911. Don't let this deceive you into fancied security. There are plenty left for seed and when Alabama and Georgia get another year with average rainfall he will be heard of a plenty. It's only a few years at the best until the weevil covers the entire cotton belt. The coming of the Boll Weevil means practically the wiping out of the large heavy leafed varieties such as Russell, Christopher, Wyche and a dozen others. You must plant varieties that make as little shade as possible if you expect to successfully grow cotton in a boll weevil section.

Successful crops are made every year in the boll weevil section with the small and medium sized boll varieties, but many planters object to the smaller sized bolls. No one can have any objection to our "Union" Big Boll on that score for it is a true big boll variety. It has rather light open foliage. It lets the sun in to all parts of the plant, leaving no hiding

place for the weevil. It is medium early. Like our Bank Account it will make a good crop before the weevil can get in his work. It fruits quick and close and the big bolls make it easy to pick. "Union" Big Boll unites all the desirable points of the big boll class of cotton with the quick fruiting ability to make a good crop in spite of weevil attacks. It's exactly the kind of Big Boll Cotton that Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi have been asking for ever since the weevil came. It's just the kind of Big Boll Cotton Georgia and the Carolinas will have to plant when the weevil comes. If you are in the weevil district or anywhere that the crop has to be made in a "short season" "Union" Big Boll is the right big boll variety to plant. If you are in Georgia, Alabama or the Carolinas the time to get ready for the weevil is now. The great damage from boll weevil in newly infested territory comes from not being prepared for it. If you have "Union" Big Boll you are sure to be ready and in the meantime you will have been growing the best big boll cotton you can plant.

It Did Not Make 4 Bales Per Acre

South Carolina One of our South Carolina friends, H. W. Brown, living in Darlington County, writes us as follows: "I have tried your 'Union' Big Boll Cotton this year. I have found it a very good cotton. I did not make 4 bales per acre but I did make 2 bales per acre. I think it will be the cotton for poor people. It seems to be a different staple from ours up here. Please write me is it a long staple or a short staple cotton."

It seems to us that the inability of Mr. Brown to determine whether it is long staple or short is a fairly good testimonial for a cotton in the upland short staple class. It is, however, a longer, stronger and better lint than the varieties usually planted in the Carolinas.

M. A. Moss, Oconee County, writes: "My Union Big Boll Cotton is fine. I have got the best cotton in this locality. Many remark about its being so fine. Dry weather has hurt it but will make a bale per acre. Am well pleased."

J. H. Beatty, Notary Public of Berkeley County, says: "I consider Union Big Boll a good cotton. Mine has not had a fair showing on account of long drought, yet I am well pleased with it."

Arkansas It's somewhat of a jump from S. Carolina to Arkansas but Union Big Boll makes good in all the States.

R. Lumpkin, of Garland County, writes: "I was never so well pleased with cotton before. It is full from bottom to top. Mr. Cook is well pleased with his cotton, too. I sent you his address. Hope you will have a grand success."

Geo. Decker, of Clay County, says: "Union Big Boll is the best. I can recommend the seed I ordered from you for this country."

Louisiana W. M. Taylor, Sabine Parish, writes: "Union Big Boll has done extremely well. Am well pleased with the cotton. Have already had more orders for seed than I can fill."

Alabama Murray Cannon, of Walker County, writes: "Have 3 acres of Union Big Boll. It is given up to be the best in this country. Planted May 5th, it has now (August 19th) 25 to 40 full grown bolls to the plant. Will make at least 8 bales on 3 acres; land nothing extra. 60 bolls will easily make a pound of seed cotton. Am highly pleased and advise every farmer to plant his entire crop in Hastings' Seed."

J. J. Lovett, Shelby County, writes: "Have 4 acres Union Big Boll and will get 5 bales. Finest cotton anywhere around here."

S. L. Bishop, Cherokee County: "Union Big Boll is the best big boll cotton I ever saw. I think it is the cotton for us."

S. W. Harrison, Tuscaloosa County: "Very well pleased with Union Big Boll. I have some of the largest bolls I ever saw. It fruits rapidly."

Texas J. P. Collier, Hardin County, writes us: "Cotton seed I bought of you has done well, really better than I expected. It is by far the finest cotton I have ever raised."

Georgia Anderson & Morris, Dodge County, write: "Our Mr. G. A. Steele advises us that you have written him in regard to results from the 100 Bushels of Union Big Boll we bought of you. We are very much pleased with the cotton at this writing. Planted about 100 acres of this cotton in one field, and no one has looked at it and estimated it at less than 100 bales for the 100 acres. There is about 20 acres in this field that is estimated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bales per acre. The cotton is green and still growing and blooming with good season in the ground. We are much pleased at this writing."

Mississippi and Georgia More reports on Union Big Boll from these two States will be found on page 21.

THE FIELD SCENE ON OUR FRONT COVER IS UNION BIG BOLL COTTON

Prices

Pound, postpaid, 50 cents; $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds postpaid, \$1.00. Peck not prepaid, 75 cents; Bushel (30 pounds Georgia legal weight), \$2.00; 100 pounds \$6.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.

Hastings' "Upright" Cotton



A Two Bale Per Acre Cotton

Our **Hastings' Upright Cotton** which we offer for the first time this year is the most distinct upland variety we have ever seen. In character of growth it resembles no other variety now generally planted. On the opposite page will be seen a combination illustration, the left of the picture showing this variety in our own trial grounds, on the right a single plant pulled up from a field of it on the **Hastings' Farm** after the open bolls had stood a week of strong wind and the heaviest beating rains we have had. This illustrates its "storm proof" character perfectly. We could have fixed this up fancy, putting in fresh looks that had not been weather beaten and made a much nicer looking picture but we wanted you to see it exactly as it was. We have been greatly impressed with this "**Upright Cotton**" from the start. In it we have valuable characteristics found in no other cotton. It was a leader in our trial grounds in past years and the 150 acres of it on the **Hastings' Farm** made all the neighboring farmers, as used as they are to seeing heavy yields on our acres, "sit up and take notice" (to use a slang phrase) and ask what they could get some of that seed for. None of it made less than a bale per acre, much of it 2 bales and even more. This was not on a special "brag" patch but

covering 150 acres of rolling or hillside red clay lands. When open, the fields of it were a sight, the lands having a regular snow-bank appearance. It looked like it was "all cotton" and it pretty nearly was, for the "**Upright**" don't waste time growing a big weed and leaf, but gets right down to business, putting its strength into producing an abundance of lint of the very best grade. In its general appearance it resembles a variety grown in Northeastern Georgia known as "Shank High" or "Long Shank" but never grown, so far as we know, outside of that particular locality. When it first comes up it has a rather spindling growth which continues until it gets 3 to 4 feet high, and with comparatively few, but very dark green, medium-sized leaves. Along about this time your neighbors who have been used to the heavy leaved, large branching varieties will come around and advise you to plow it up for "it ain't going to make no cotton." At that period of growth it certainly does look discouraging. Just about that time the small fruiting limbs start out all along that long stem and before you know it your plants are loaded and bending over with 20, 30, 40 or even more genuine big bolls that appear to have grown over night almost. We have never seen a big boll cotton fruit as quickly as our "**Upright**" and we have seen about all of them.

Resists Disease, Boll Weevil and Storms

A careful study of our cotton records show that "**Hastings' Upright Cotton**" was the most resistant to cotton plant diseases of any variety in the 54 that we grew last year. It is a most healthy variety, nothing seeming to have any serious effect on it. As a resister of storms it is unexcelled and we feel sure that our Texas friends will be more than satisfied with it in that respect. We have had some pretty heavy wind storms in the last two years and we have to see one yet that has blowed it out. At the same time it's an easy cotton to pick, some splendid pickers' records having been made in our fields of it. You can't be troubled with boll-rot in our "**Upright**." No fruit touches the ground or is in shade. It don't make foliage so that there is much shade and the sun always gets in to all parts

of the plant almost all day. For that reason, boll weevils won't stay around it in any numbers. The boll weevil is a shade bug and the "**Upright**" makes mighty little shade. A Texas cotton expert visiting the **Hastings' Farm** last summer was especially struck with that feature saying "boll weevils could hardly live in a field of that variety. Even if they could it puts on bolls so fast that the weevils couldn't keep up with it." It is a genuine 4 and 5 lock big-boll variety of the best quality of upland staple. In our tests of strength of the lint it was the strongest of all. It is a sure cropper and a heavy one, a deep rooter and resists drought splendidly. It is the healthiest and a most generally satisfactory cotton for you to plant. It opens perfectly and early, being only a week to ten days later than King Extra Early.

Fine for Either Upland or Bottom

In Atlanta and other large cities where land is expensive 15 to 30 story buildings are put up for renting. The owner of these high priced city lots must go "up in the air" to get profits out of rents. This led to the building of what are known as "sky scraper" 15 to 30 story buildings. "**Hastings' Upright**" is somewhat that kind of a cotton. It grows 5 to 6 feet tall and don't spread out much. You make your crop in the air instead of on or near the ground.

We grew "**Hastings' Upright**" on both upland and bottom. It's well adapted to both. You should fertilize well on the uplands, for a 2 bale per acre variety needs to be fed better than a half to 1 bale kind. We would have made considerable more cotton by planting closer. On upland our **Upright** can be planted in 3 to 3½ foot rows and a plant left every 12 to 14 inches in the row; in bottoms make rows 4 to 4½ feet apart

and a plant every 15 to 18 inches. The general absence of wide spreading base branches makes it safe to do this and it's the only variety we know of that will stand close planting. The crop is almost all made up along the main stem where the sun gets into it all day. We have in the past made the mistake of not close enough planting. Cultivation can be kept up as long as you please without fear of breaking off base limbs or branches. Some of the plants of the "**Upright**" throw out a single base limb but instead of spreading low, it turns and grows upright similar to the main stem, these upright base limbs alone usually producing at rate of ½ to 1 bale per acre. The "**Upright**" is a cotton that will always make good at picking time and at the gin. It comes nearer being "all cotton" than any variety we know of. Be sure and give it close planting and you will never be disappointed in your yield per acre.

PRICES Pound, postpaid, 50 cents; 2½ pounds postpaid, \$1.00. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; Bushel (30 pounds Georgia legal weight) \$2.50; 100 pounds \$7.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.

Union Big Boll Cotton Continued From Page 17

Mississippi Sunflower County, is one of the most famous cotton-growing counties. Mr. M. S. Wilson writes: "Union Big Boll seed bought from you is fine as can be. Cotton is 5 or 6 feet high and loaded from bottom to top with bolls and squares. I have never had a cotton I like better."

J. Coyart, Calhoun County, says: "I find your cotton just what you recommend it to be. Will get 1 bale per acre and would have much more if it had not been for the overflow."

W. S. Danner, Kemper County: "I think Union Big Boll the best I ever saw. I have 5 acres and will make 5 bales, while with other varieties will only make 3 bales to 5 acres."

C. F. Bryant, Smith County, writes: "Am well pleased with Union Big Boll. Will get 1 bale per acre in spite of Boll Weevils."

Georgia J. E. Camp, Floyd Co., "HASTINGS' Union Big Boll is very promising. I have other varieties planted but yours is far superior to any of them."

L. C. Rowland, Jenkins County: "Am well pleased with Union Big Boll. It's a fine cotton. I planted several kinds of good cotton but like Union Big Boll best."

Marcus Judd, Henry County: "Union Big Boll is fine. I have it on poor land (that's the way I test cotton) and it is estimated at a bale per acre." It is fine for the land it is on.

J. D. Cobb, Crisp County: "Am well pleased with Union Big Boll bought of you. It is heavily fruited and the bolls are large. I have 5 acres of it."

THE ROSSER No. 1

Our Extra Early Medium to Large Boll Cotton THAT ALWAYS GETS AHEAD OF THE BOLL WEEVIL

The Rosser No. 1 Cotton was introduced by us 8 years ago and has steadily won favor in boll weevil sections and all along the extreme northern line of the cotton belt where very short seasons for cotton are the rule.

There are two points about the Rosser No. 1 Cotton that we don't like. First is, that being a hybrid cotton, a cross between an extra early white seeded variety and an extra big balled green seeded variety the seed produced by the Rosser No. 1 are both green and white, and a customer buying seed of it for the first time "cusses us out" for shipping him "mixed seed." Second, the shape and size of the plants in the field are more irregular than we like to see them. We have been working with the Rosser for a great many years and all the work in selection that we have been able to do has had little effect in establishing regularity of color in the seed or in shape and size of the plant. But Rosser No. 1 everlastingly makes cotton and makes it in a hurry, and we have an idea that most people grow cotton to get a good crop of lint rather than any particular color of seed or size or shape of the plant. Judging by the way so many order Rosser No. 1 from us year after year it pleases them.

Rosser No. 1 begins opening as early or earlier than the best strains of the King Extra Early. In fact one of our Texas customers wrote us that the Rosser No. 1 opened fully one week ahead of the King and enabled him to make a crop before the boll weevil could do any damage.

We grow our seed crops of Rosser No. 1 way up in North Georgia, so far up in fact that cotton isn't considered a safe crop there, but the Rosser No. 1 has never failed to make a good crop there. This helps, too, in keeping up its earliness of maturity.

The question of boll weevil is getting to be serious over most of the cotton belt.

Rosser No. 1 puts you in ahead of the boll weevil in the boll weevil sections, enables you to market early if you desire to, and gives you a larger balled, easily picked variety. It has none of the bad qualities of King's or a late variety that is slow to open. It's an all right early cotton that will give you heavy yields where the crop has to be made in a short time.

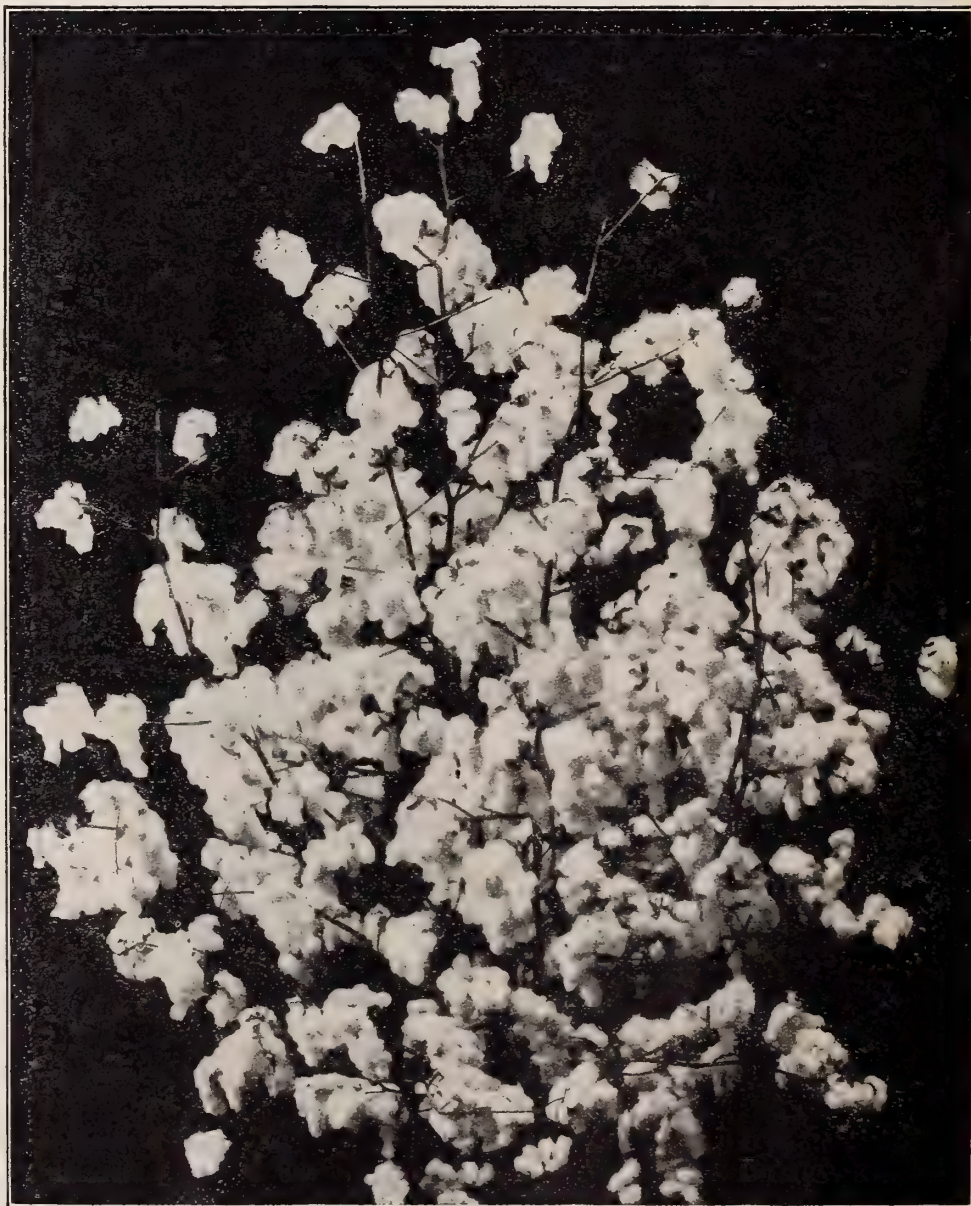
Rosser No. 1 holds the record of making slightly over one bale per acre in 134 days—seed being planted June 8th and plants being killed by frost October 20th. This was on rather poor Georgia red clay, upland, in a dry season.

Rosser No. 1 enables growers in the worst boll weevil sections to again make profitable crops because it puts on the greater part of the crop before the boll weevil has a chance to get in its worst work.

It is unlike other extra early varieties, in that, while it puts on and opens a heavy crop early, still it continues to bear till frost kills plant.

Bolls are medium to large and do not blow or drop out easily. Adapted to all parts of the cotton section, and after seeing it grow for several years here in Georgia, in all sorts of seasons and on different soils, we can recommend it fully to any one who wants an extra early, medium to large balled, heavy bearing cotton.

For four years crops of Rosser No. 1, near Atlanta, were pronounced by cotton experts the best fields in this section. One grower in 1904 produced lint at a net cost of 32-5 cents per pound, giving him a net profit of 63-5 cents per pound on every pound of lint grown by him that season, having sold his crop at ten cents.



The Rosser No. 1—Our Extra Early Medium to Large Boll Cotton

Our Texas customers re-ordering this variety every two years bring to our attention the fact that too little attention is paid to it. Almost every one of them writes that their seed gets so mixed in the public gins that they don't want to plant it again. In other words, two years' ginning under the present system puts seed down almost on the basis of common seed. It's practically impossible to keep seed anywhere near straight where more than one variety is ginned. When we were handling less seed than we do now the ginning used to give us a great deal of trouble—now we have entire plantations with private gins on the place, growing and ginning one variety only. In this way only can we keep seed right.

Rosser No. 1--What Cotton Growers Say

In Texas "I take greatest pleasure in giving results with Rosser No. 1 Cotton. Planted seed April 1; they came up fine and grew off quick. May 6th we got heavy hailstorm which ruined one-third of the plants after they were 'chopped out.' Had no seed left to replant on my acre. Very dry all summer, but in three pickings I have 1,150 pounds seed cotton from this part stand. Have saved the best for planting next year."—Gustave Baumgarten, Lavaca Co., Texas.

"Am well pleased with the Rosser No. 1. I planted 7 acres and it was up to a good stand. Easter Sunday a cold spell came on and killed about half of it. Will get 4 bales. First bale weighed 592 pounds; second 645 pounds."—C. T. Nicholson, Matagorda County, Texas.

"Rosser No. 1 is a fine cotton. The seed bought of you was planted March 18th and it was open July 1st so that a good picker could pick 200 pounds a day. My land is black sandy prairie. Did not use any manure or fertilizer; plowed my cotton 4 times. I have gathered 6 bales on 15 acres and have four more to gather. Last year I planted 25 acres with another kind and made only one bale of 436 pounds on the 25 acres, so you can see that Rosser No. 1 is a good cotton. I think it is the fastest making cotton that ever came to Texas."—Geo. Barnhard, Colorado Co.

"Rosser No. 1 is about weevil proof. We caught 150 weevils in one hour but could not see that it made any difference. I made two bales when my neighbors made none. I believe the reason is that it puts on so much and so fast that the boll weevil cannot get it all."—H. L. Wheeler, Wilson County, Texas.

"Rosser No. 1 turned out O. K. I planted on poor sandy land, and being over-cropped I could not work it as I should have done. It has been blooming ever since it started and is still blooming (October 10th). There is some opening, some ready to open, some half-grown bolls which will make about 1,000 pounds of seed cotton before frost. To date have picked over 1,800 pounds. Lints above the average and is of very good grade, having brought best price on day I sold it. This is how Rosser No. 1 is doing under conditions of poor land, bad cultivation and no fertilizer. **Hastings'** seeds are good enough for me or anybody else."—C. O. Kaiser, Fayette County, Texas.

Mississippi "I am well pleased with the Rosser No. 1. We had the boll weevil very bad this year, but on account of the early fruiting and maturing of this cotton it made more per acre than any other among several varieties I planted."—G. W. Cooper, Hinds Co. Mississippi.

"I bought one bushel of your seed and planted 4 acres of common pine ridge land. Used 300 pounds commercial fertilizer per acre. Will gather about 1,000 pounds per acre. All that have seen my cotton say it is fine for the year and land. I have had more calls for seed than I will be able to supply."—S. C. Mabry, Newton Co.

Louisiana "Had bad luck with the seed bought of you, losing almost all by the April freeze. Had enough left to plant 2 acres. Did not fertilize, just cultivated good and picked the weevil close. I have ginned one bale, 575 pounds; have 1,200 pounds seed cotton picked (Oct. 9th) and think will make two bales averaging 575 pounds. I have planted the No. 1 before and like it. Expect to order some more in the spring."—J. S. Gilbert, Franklin Parish, La.

"Rosser No. 1 grew off nicely and commenced fruiting early, which we were glad to see. A bottom crop is always appreciated since the boll made it appearance here."—Louis Bringier, Ascension Parish, La.

Alabama "I should have gotten 2 bales per acre (Rosser No. 1) but will get only about 1½ bales per acre. If I had used acid and potash instead of cotton seed meal guano as a feeder I am sure the results would have been satisfactory."—R. A. Speer, Clay Co.

"Seed did well. Planted 4 acres new land, first year's crop, will get nearly 2 bales with poor stand, as cold and lice killed quite a lot of it. Garden seed was fine."—A. I. Harwell, Escambia Co.

"Rosser No. 1 is fine. I only planted one acre and have got 575 pounds of lint cotton. Everybody in my settlement wants some of my seed. Your customers need not be afraid of Rosser No. 1. They are a good seed."—O. R. Smith, Randolph Co.

PRICES

King's Extra Early

A standard extra early variety; prolific, but has small bolls. Plant close. Makes 30 to 35 per cent. lint. Our seed is grown in extreme North Georgia and is the real genuine King. Lb., postpaid, 20c; 3 lbs., 50c. Not prepaid, peck, 50c; bu., \$1.25; 10 bus., \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$4.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Russell Big Boll

Big boll late variety. Seed both green and white. Strong, vigorous grower, but very late and should not be planted in any section where earliness of crop is desired. Lb., postpaid, 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; pk., not prepaid, 50c; bu., \$1.25, 10 bus., \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid to your address, \$1.00; peck, by express or freight, not prepaid, 60 cents; bushel (30 pounds Georgia legal weight), not prepaid, \$1.75; 10 bushels, not prepaid, \$15.00; 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points is \$1.08 per 100 pounds.

Truitt - Culpepper - Christopher Three varieties of main crop; big boll varieties that were much planted before the introduction of Mortgage-Lifter and Sure Crop. Plants of each of these are vigorous growers and withstand drought well. They are all fair croppers in favorable seasons. Price of each, 20c lb., postpaid; 3 lbs., 50c. Not prepaid, pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25; 10 bus., \$11.00. 100 lbs., \$4.00. Write for large quantity prices.

Peterkin Improved A splendid drought-resisting cotton. Heavy bearer; open growth; fine staple. Lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c. Not prepaid, pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25 in any quantity.

Hastings' Cotton Book

No cotton grower can be financially successful who makes less than a bale per acre, even with prices 12 to 15 cents per pound. On the HASTINGS FARM our crops range from 1 to 2 bales per acre. We find that it actually costs but little more to grow 1 to 2 bales per acre than it does a half bale. Our Cotton Book is in no sense a price list or catalogue but a booklet containing our methods and those of other successful cotton growers both in and out of the Boll Weevil district who are in the bale-per-acre class and above.

Where are you? If you are making less than a bale per acre right through your crop this booklet can help you. It contains only solid farm facts that we and other practical, successful cotton growers have worked out, not on paper, but on the farm.

We can and do make 2 bales per acre without spending a young fortune for fertilizer. Others are doing likewise. You can, if you will. Our Cotton Book tells how. If you will follow the methods outlined in our Cotton Book you can grow just as many bales on half the number of acres, that is if you are making less than a bale per acre now. If you want one of these "Cotton Books" just write, asking for it. We send it free. With all due respect to you and your present methods we believe that our methods are much better. Results count. We are in the 1-to-2-bale class, following our methods. Where are you at, following yours?

The profit in cotton growing is a high yield per acre on fewer acres planted. You can do this as well as we can. We gladly tell you how. Write us today for it and we will send it.

SOUTHERN RURALIST

VOL. XVII—No. 8.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 15, 1910

5c PER COPY—\$1.00 PER YEAR

WHAT FARMERS ARE DOING

Ideas Being Intelligently Applied on Many Good Farms

GREAT IS THE DUST MULCH

I want to tell you of my experience on this old run-down land, where the former owner says he was starved out, and predicted the same fate for us, as soon as the money we brought with us gave out.

The year before we began here a certain tract produced about three bushels per acre of nobbinst; hardly a good ear in the patch. I broke deep, prepared well, planted in furrow, covered with hoe, leaving slightly below the level, cultivated frequently, shallow, level; plowed five times with Southern Belle one-horse cultivator. I then made a one-horse weeder of two by four stuff, in an A-shape, putting in 36 teeth of 40-penny nails, extending through two and a half inches. I ran this in the middles for the first working each week for four weeks, keeping a dust mulch one to two inches deep all through a very severe drought. The land held moisture finely. The soil two inches below the surface would "ball" by pressure in the hand at any time during the drought, while some I examined which was bedded and ridge-cultivated, was so dry that not a sign of moisture showed till you went down eight inches, and then it would not ball.

My corn stayed green to the lower blades till the grain matured, and by actual measurement of land and corn, I made 21½ bushels of corn per acre without fertilizer, while some, on which I put a small quantity of stable manure near each hill at time of planting, made 26 bushels per acre. So you can see that the extra preparation and cultivation I gave more than was given the year before—produced over 18 bushels per acre additional. While the former year gave two bushels per acre (one-third off for the land rent), for breaking, planting, seed and three plowings, and only one bushel per acre rent, my plan gave seven bushels rent and twelve bushels per acre net for two extra plowings, and four weedings, which took two and a half hours work for each plowing, and one hour for each weeding, or twelve bushels of corn for nine hours work per acre. Did it pay?

At the proper time I may tell you

what I am doing with this same tract this year after fall breaking and subsoiling.

At the risk of being prosy, I wish to add that while I take seven of what are regarded as the leading farm papers, I get more actual benefit from the *Southern Ruralist* than from all the others, because it gives me the actual work of so many real, every-day working farmers. Sometimes their accounts of failures are as beneficial to me as their success, as it saves me from making the same mistake.

Springhill, La.

W. W. Amoson.

I am now sowing peas in wheat stubble; will cut them for hay this fall, then turn the stubble with two-horse turn plow. In the spring will broadcast manure, disk, and sow early oats; when the oats are cut the last of May, I will plow in more manure and plant to corn. I will lay by the corn with peas and turn again in the fall.

Spread your manure; plow deep; disk; plant and continually cultivate your corn or cotton, and sow peas! Then sow some more.

I have a 500-pound Duroc Jersey-Berkshire sow which brings two litters

A RECORD WITH CORN

One year ago, last May, I bought my little farm of ten acres here at the foot of picturesque Lost Mountain, Ga.

I am city-bred, have had no previous experience in practical farming, and have acquired my knowledge from reading and studying agricultural papers and magazines. Chief among all I am indebted to the *Southern Ruralist* for my success in raising corn and my interest in this particular crop.

I am only a one-mule farmer. Nevertheless, as I believe in deep plowing at the proper time, I broke my land last fall to an average depth of 13 inches with a one-horse turner, and sowed land to oats as a cover crop.

This spring, beginning of March, I turned under oats, and after harrowing land thoroughly both ways and dragging same I laid off rows 5 1-2 feet wide with small sweep, plowing as deep as my mule could pull. I then planted three acres in Hastings Prolific corn on March 24th, crossing with a spring tooth harrow. Corn was dropped, only one grain to the hill, one foot apart, as I wanted it to grow. It came up fine, giving a perfect stand. April 5th I cultivated ground with spring tooth harrow, bearing down on it and going as deep as possible, killing all sprouting weeds; repeated on April 13th. April 24th we had remarkably cold weather, with snow during the night, four inches deep, and a freezing wind. At first I thought that my plants would be killed, but with the exception of

about 200 hills which had to be replanted the corn bore up well.

May 2d corn received first hoeing. This was done thoroughly, removing every particle of grass or weeds in the rows and pulverizing all clods and making rows smooth and level. (It must be remembered that corn was planted in a water furrow.) Same day middles were harrowed again with spring tooth cultivator, and left smooth, weedless and covered with a fine two to three inch thick mulch.

May 13th the corn was both hoed and middles harrowed once. May 20th I went over middles again with cultivator. May 27th I applied 300 pounds 10-2-4 as side



Bearded Wheat, Grown on Farm of H. D. Randall, Lawtey, Fla.

PEAS AND MORE PEAS

Land which formerly yielded 20 bushels of corn and a half bale of cotton to the acre, now yields 100 bushels corn, two bales of cotton, or 40 bushels wheat. I attribute my success with this land to planting cowpeas, and keeping up a proper rotation.

When laying by my corn I sow peas. When laying by cotton I sow the early black pea, and before frost have two things to pick off the same land, thereby increasing the profits and improving the land at the same time.

of pigs every year. These pigs are always fine specimens and bring \$10 a pair. She averages about ten to the litter; two litters a year are worth \$100 total value, and the feeding expense is very small compared with what the pigs are worth. I feed the pigs skim milk and middlings, and the sow a mixed ration.

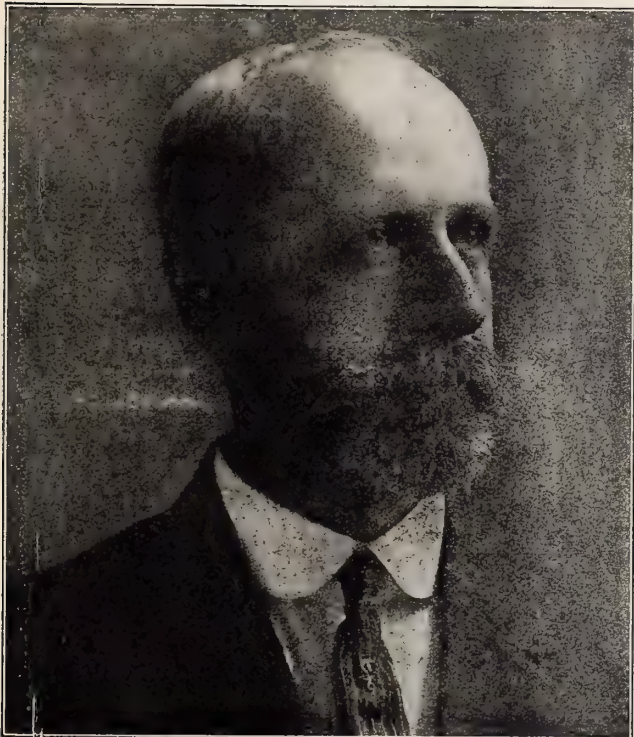
Am cultivating all my crops as rapidly as possible now. It is much easier to cultivate a crop when you keep killing the small grass, weeds, etc., all the time. Once let the grass get to pushing you, and it will keep you "rattled" all summer.

Marietta, S. C.

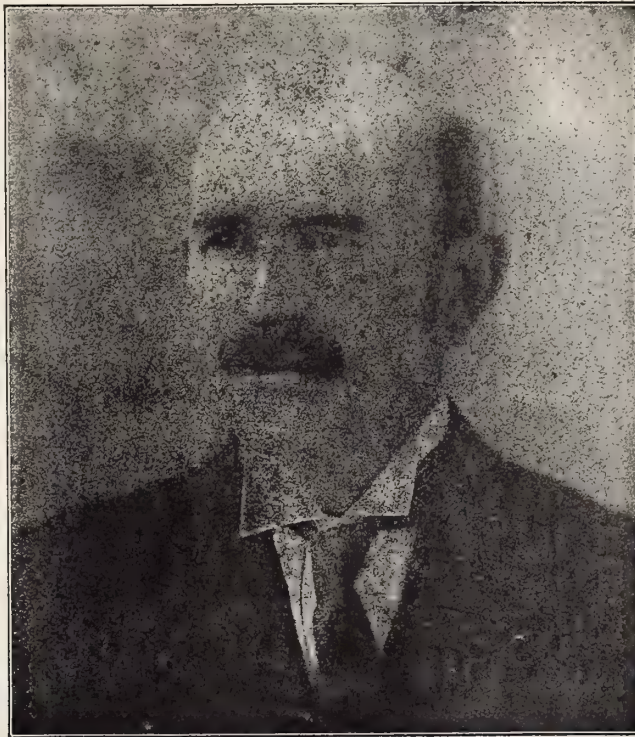
J. M. Gwyn.

Over 125,000 Copies Twice a Month

THAT BEST OF ALL FARM PAPERS AND THE MEN WHO MAKE IT



H. E. Stockbridge, Agricultural Editor



F. J. Merriam, Editor and Publisher

A Really Practical Farm Paper Of all the agricultural papers in the country there is one that towers head and shoulders above all others in practical value to the farmers of the South. That paper is the *Southern Ruralist*, published in Atlanta, and the men who make it so valuable, Dr. Stockbridge and Mr. Merriam, whose faces are shown above, are practical farmers themselves, who own and operate Georgia farms themselves. They are not city men, but men who know the farming business. Mr.

Merriam has a 200-acre farm near Atlanta known as the Ruralist Farm. Dr. Stockbridge is the owner of a large plantation in Sumter County Georgia. When they print anything in the *Ruralist* it is from their own experience or observation. No farmer can read the *Ruralist* for 3 months and then truthfully say he has not been helped. It helps us and it will help you.

The rot, nonsense and impractical stuff so common in other farm papers finds no place in the *Ruralist*.

What Southern Farmers Are Actually Doing

With all due respect to Mr. Merriam and his wide experience; to Dr. Stockbridge who has no rival in scientific attainment in the South from his wide experience as Director of both the Florida and North Dakota Experiment Stations and the four years he spent as the head of the Japanese Agricultural Department; with due respect to Mr. C. L. Willoughby, Manager of Fern Crest Dairy Farm of Sandersville, Georgia, who handles the Dairy and Live Stock Department; to Prof. McHatton, of the Georgia State Agricultural College who looks after the Horticultural or Fruit-Growing Department; to Dr. Cary, Veterinarian of the Alabama Station who gladly answers all questions as to how to handle and cure diseased or injured live stock of all kinds and to F. J. Marshall who looks

after the poultry interests. All these gentlemen are interesting but we like best of all the issue on the 15th of each month under the head of "What Farmers Are Doing."

These middle of the month issues are regular farmers' experience meetings. They give the actual experience of the man right on the ground day in and day out, the "one horse" farmer as well as the larger ones. On the opposite page is one of the "What Farmers Are Doing" pages of the *Ruralist* greatly reduced in size. No farmer who wants to get best results from his farm can get along without a good farm paper. The *Ruralist* is the best for you, because it's thoroughly practical. We guarantee you absolute satisfaction under the special offer below.

"Half-Price" and "Money Back" Offer

The regular subscription price of the *Southern Ruralist* is 50 cents per year. Through a special agency arrangement we are able to offer it to you for half price, 25 cents per year. We want every Hastings' seed buyer to have the *Southern Ruralist* for the next year simply because we know it will be worth many dollars to you in your farm work. Let no one say that he "can't afford" it. At our special half price offer the whole cost for one year is less than the value of 3 pounds of cotton, or about the value of a peck of corn.

We are so sure that you will be satisfied with the *Ruralist* that we hereby agree that if you will send us 25 cents along with your seed order for the paper one year we will send you your money back at the end of 3 months and have your paper stopped if you write us that you are not satisfied that you are getting full value for your money and more.

In this offer we guarantee full satisfaction and money back if you don't think it worth it. You need the *Ruralist*. Every issue of the 24 during the year you will find helpful. Through us you can buy it for 25 cents, exactly half price, with an absolute positive guarantee or your money back if you are not fully satisfied. You can't get anywhere in this world a fairer, squarer offer than that. Just enclose 25 cents extra with your seed order for the *Ruralist* for one year. We will start it coming promptly.

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN

Immensely Prolific, Finest in Quality Wonderful Producer of Grain and Forage The Prize-Winning Corn of the South

Above all things the South must change its general farm practice and grow corn sufficient at least to feed itself. If this were done the question of size of cotton crop and its price would settle itself. Georgia, in 1910 spent fifty-eight million dollars for corn and other cotton-growing States in proportion. We need above all things a "good old-time revival" of corn growing in the South. Before the war the South didn't buy Northern or Western corn and there is no need for it now.

The result of the Boys' Corn Club work and the United States Farm Demonstration work in the South during the past three years ought to open the eyes of the blindest "all cotton" grower. Most of these old cotton growers who keep their corn cribs up in Kansas or Iowa will say "I can't afford to make corn." How about that? We have watched these boys' reports pretty close (they have to keep account of the cost) and including a charge of \$5.00 for the rent of an acre of ground, we don't remember seeing any report of a cost over 42 cents per bushel, ranging from that down to 10 cents per bushel.

Take 42 cents, the highest cost on the list. Have any of you "all cotton" growers around in the Southeastern States been getting any 42 cent corn from your supply merchant? Haven't you been paying at least 85 cents and oftener from \$1.00 to \$1.25? These prices are facts, that have to be faced when you "settle up." Is it any wonder you have mighty little left after paying your debts, those debts being largely made for corn and corn products such as meal and meat. Has any "all cotton" grower got the nerve to stand up and say that he is making 100% profit on 12 to 15 cent cotton? Let's get right down to "hard pan" in this corn business. Many of you may have read about the thousands of automobiles owned by Iowa and Kansas farmers. It's a fact that

Iowa and Kansas Corn-Growing Farmers Ride In Automobiles at Your Expense

It was the cotton grower's money spent for corn and meat that paid for those automobiles and you are helping pay for the gasoline to keep them running every time you buy a bushel of corn or meal or a pound of meat that was made up in that country. How many of you ride around in an automobile? Not many. You haven't time; most of you are too busy sweating all summer in your cotton patch making a half bale of cotton per acre or less. What do you grow that cotton for? Just to send most of it along to pay for the corn and meal and meat that you have been buying. Elegant situation, isn't it, and what's a whole lot worse is that it's so unnecessary, for if the Lord ever made a natural country for corn, it's the South.

There isn't any mourner's bench at this proposed revival but there is a corn bench that it's time for every corn buying farmer to come up to, repent of his evil ways and start to travel the road of real farm prosperity that has the cotton field on one side (bale per acre or better) and the heavy laden fields of 40 bushels or more per acre corn on the other. That's the practical, useful farm religion, so to speak, that needs reviving on hundreds of thousands of Southern farms.

We want, in all seriousness, to make the most earnest personal appeal to every one to whom this catalogue goes to grow enough corn in 1912. You ought to be tired of paying that Kansas corn-growing farmer's gasoline bill and you are helping do it every time you buy a bushel of Western corn or a pound of their meat.

Down on the **Hastings' Farm**, under our general field conditions of culture, and they are nothing more than any intelligent, careful farmer can and should give, the corn turns out 60 to 75 bushels per acre; the cotton 1 to 2 bales per acre; the oats 40 to 100 bushels according to the soil; the sorghum and cowpea hay $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre following the oats, etc. The **Hastings' Farm** of 3,000 acres don't spend a dollar for hay or grain, can't afford to, and we know mighty well that you can't unless you have no higher ambition in life than to pay the Iowa-Kansas farmer's gasoline bill.

The Corn That Fills The Southern Crib

is the **Hastings' Prolific**. It is always a prize winner at the corn-crib of every man that plants it anywhere in the South. Planters of "**Hastings' Prolific**" always have cribs full of good, sound corn, and never have occasion to say that "growing corn don't pay."

Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana are all pretty good corn States, but depend largely on home-grown seed or else seed brought in from further North. Texas Farm and Ranch, the great agricultural paper of Texas, held a great \$1,000 Corn-Growing Contest for those 4 States. "**Hastings' Prolific**" in the hands of Mr. J. G. Henderson, of Hopkins County, Texas, was the prize winner for heaviest yield, his crop turning out 130 bushels and 33 pounds on 1 acre. While this was going on, Mr. Wm. Brooks, of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, made $118\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre in a Farmers' Union County Contest with "**Hastings' Prolific**."

Florida isn't considered much of a corn-growing State, but in the combined Washington-Jackson County Contest of 1910 "**Hastings' Prolific**" was winner of both 1st and 2nd prizes, Mr. W. D. Owens, of Washington County, making 92 bushels per acre, and Mr. Angus Nelson making 71 bushels. The nearest competitor to "**Hastings' Prolific**" showed 59½ bushels per acre in this Florida Contest. From the Carolinas to Texas, "**Hastings' Prolific**" has "made good" to the fullest extent on all kinds of soils.

It's just the right corn for planting everywhere in the South, no matter whether you are in prize contests or just after making plenty of corn. "**Hastings' Prolific**" makes good paying crops where other varieties fail. It's the safest corn there is to plant. This is specially true of uplands. You can get 25 to 50 per cent more grain and forage than from any big-eared variety.

Hastings' Prolific Corn is a wonder in production of both grain and forage. It is the most prolific corn we have ever seen, the yield of grain and forage being enormous. It makes more ears and better ears, with larger, longer grains. **Hastings' Prolific** averages 16 to 18 rows. It has deep grains very closely set on a very small white cob. Sixty-five pounds of corn in the ear, shells out one bushel. Grains rather flinty and a good keeper. Medium early, maturing in from 100 to 110 days. Makes splendid "roasting ears," the size of ears being good, and in flavor almost equal to that superb variety of Sweet Corn, "Country Gentleman." It is the best all-purpose corn that can be grown in the South. It pays as a field crop; it pays the market gardener; it pays in the home garden. It roots deeply, resisting drought and storms. It is adapted to both upland and lowland.



214 BUSHELS GROWN ON ONE ACRE

At the time this page of the catalogue has to go to the printer the full reports of the corn contests are not in. The heaviest yield reported to us so far in Georgia is that of Ben Leath, of Walker County, Georgia, who made, with **Hastings' Prolific Corn**, 214 bushels and 40 pounds on a measured acre at a cost of 15 cents per bushel. This yield was so astonishingly large that a thorough investigation of it was made by Prof. Phil Campbell, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in charge of the Boys' Corn Clubs of Georgia, and the Hon. Gordon Lee, Congressman from the 7th District of Georgia, who has been very active in promoting the Boys' Corn Clubs in his Congressional District and all statements as to this crop were confirmed. Unless some higher yield is reported by January 1st, Ben Leath will be the Boy Champion Corn Grower of Georgia for 1911 and to the best of our knowledge it is the largest yield record for Georgia in any year. On page 29 will be found our offer in the Boys' Contests for 1912. For fear that some of the other Georgia boys will be frightened out of the 1912 contests we wish to announce that Ben Leath will not be in the 1912 Boys' Contest, being barred out by his age, which is now 18.

When asked what he was going to do next year, being barred out by age from further contests, Ben Leath replied: "My father and I are going to prepare and tend 12 acres of corn exactly like I did my one acre." That's exactly the right spirit, the doing of farming the very best way possible and getting big paying crops. Ben's picture is reproduced on another page. He's just the kind of boy the South needs to build it up to its rightful position in agriculture.

Five-Sixth of Winners Plant Hastings' Prolific

We can't, for lack of space in this catalogue give the yields and reports of contestants but it is a fact that nearly five-sixths of the prize winners in the various contests planted **Hastings' Prolific Corn**. One point we want to make here. When anyone sends in an order we don't know whether it's for a prize contest or not and every order is filled alike. Our seed of the variety, **Hastings' Prolific**, has the producing power that will give anyone big yields if they only give it the right kind of a chance. As a prize winner in these corn contests our regular seed stock of it has no equal; while below are found many testimonials from farmers growing it for general farm use, showing it to be a prize winner at the farm corn crib and that's where it's great value to most of our people is.

Arthur Hill, of Early County, a South Georgia boy, made an excellent record with a yield of 180½ bushels. **Henry E. Urquhart**, a 15-year-old boy of Santa Rosa County, Florida, made 105½ bushels at a cost of slightly over 26 cents per bushel.

H. S. Mobley, of the United States Department of Agriculture in charge of Boys' Corn Clubs in Arkansas, reports to us as follows: **Walter Hale**, of Bradford County, Arkansas, wins your first prize for Arkansas with a yield of 141½ bushels. **W. P. Brown**, of Ashley County, wins second prize, having raised 124 bushels. Your **Hastings' Prolific** used by **Walter Hale** also won the prize for the largest yield in Arkansas in 1911.

Herrin Martin, Yazoo County, Miss., reports 113 bushels, 31½ pounds on one acre. **Isaac H. Wolfe**, Tallahatchie County, made 96 bushels per acre.

The Danger From Planting Doubtful Seed

Many planters have the idea that the best way to increase yields is to get seed corn from prize patches in their neighborhood. This is seldom true. Most of these were small patches and grown near other fields of inferior and run down varieties. Corn will easily mix a half mile and if there has been mixing with inferior corn it will greatly reduce yields in crops planted from that seed. Every year seed stock direct from us gets better. You run no risk when seed is bought direct from **Hastings**.

TEXAS W. A. Lane, Waller County Texas, writes: "I have raised your **Hastings' Corn** for two years. Last year I made 85 bushels per acre. It is the Corn for Texas." Mr. J. H. Walker, Orange County, Texas, writes: "This Corn resists all drought. It averages 45 to 50 bushels per acre where the average yield heretofore has been about 17 bushels."

OKLAHOMA L. N. Currie, Pottawatomie County, writes us: "I planted three acres and made 55 bushels. Wish you could get every farmer to plant **Hastings' Prolific Corn**."

ARKANSAS Mr. T. J. Simmons, of Hempstead County, Arkansas, writes: "Have been planting your **Prolific Corn** since 1905. I get six ears from each stalk. I have just gathered and cribbed 187½ bushels from one acre." This crop was grown in 1908.

LOUISIANA Oliver F. Boyd, Bossier Parish, writes us: "I won First Premium at our Parish Fair on **Hastings' Prolific Corn**." T. J. W. Bennett, St. Helena Parish, says: "Planted 3 acres **Hastings' Prolific** hill land, no fertilizer; made 70 barrels of corn." F. L. Brown, Jackson Parish, writes: "Planted some of your **Prolific** made one-third more than our own corn."

MISSISSIPPI B. F. Hammond, Lawrence County, writes: "I have won a \$25 prize on my corn bought of you." C. A. Hays, Webster County, writes: "Gathered 75 bushels off 1 acre of **Hastings' Prolific**. Will plant no other kind."

ALABAMA Andrew J. Higgins, Mobile County, writes: "On the 8 acres I planted in your **Prolific Corn** I am getting from 50 to 65 bushels per acre. On 1 measured acre I gathered 63 barrels of slipped shucked ears." Mr. Dempsy Hamon, Lamar County, writes: "I had 6 to 9 ears to the stalk on my **Hastings' Prolific**."

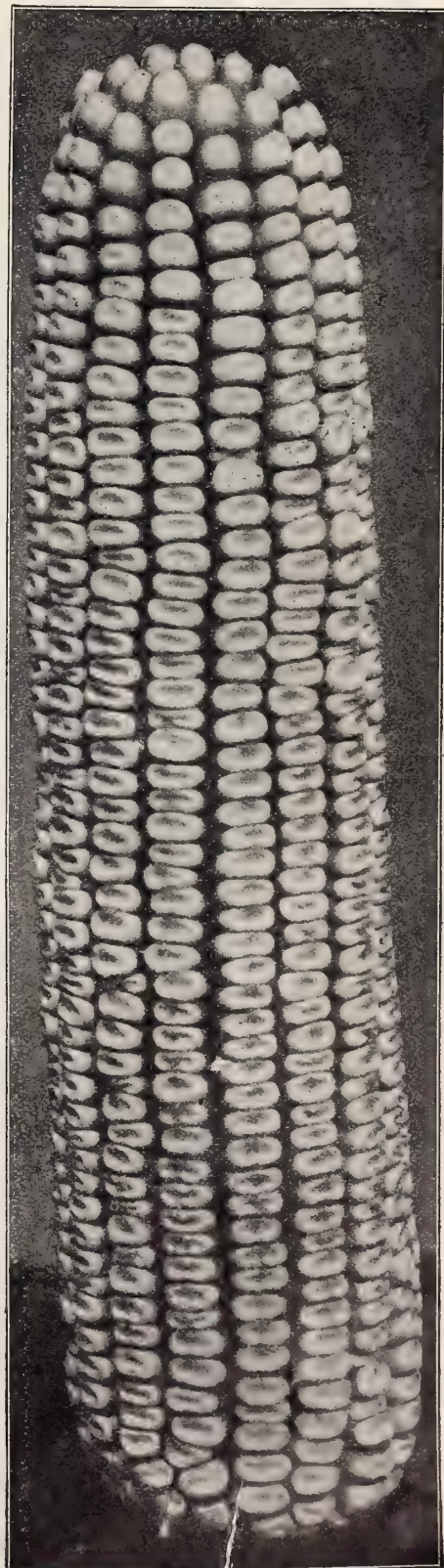
FLORIDA S. M. Johnson, Polk County, reports 70 bushels per acre; Frank Bugbee, St. Johns County, says his crop is good for 75 bushels per acre; W. H. Cozen, Volusia County, reports 55 bushels per acre; Mizell Live Stock Co., Washington County, writes: "We have about 300 bushels of **Hastings' Prolific** from 4 acres."

GEORGIA W. M. Bryan, Laurens County, reports 78 bushels from 1 acre; H. T. Bridges, Terrell County, writes: "I have 14 acres in **Hastings' Prolific**. Expect to gather 100 to 125 bushels per acre." Mr. M. T. Kuehnell, of Cobb County, writes: "Have one of the best fields in Cobb County. 93 bushels per acre." Thos. Hodgins, Cherokee County. "It's the finest looking corn ever seen in this community."

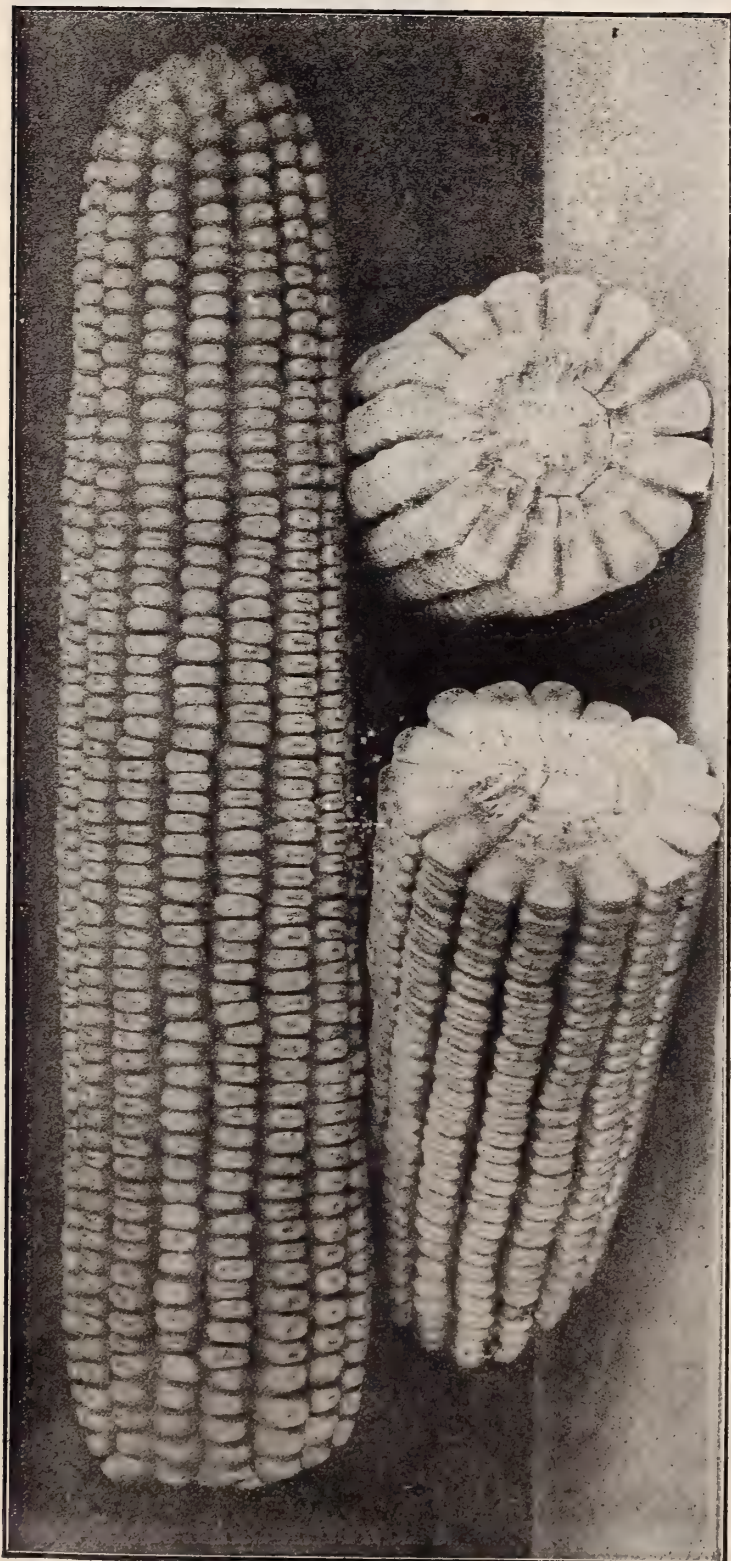
PRICES HASTINGS' PROLIFIC, PRIZE WINNING SEED

Packets, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50; 10 bushels, \$30.00.

A SINGLE EAR OF HASTINGS' PROLIFIC, ACTUAL SIZE, FROM GENERAL CROP ON THE HASTINGS' FARM



GEORGIA CHAMPION CORN



HASTINGS' NEW BIG EARED CORN, "GEORGIA CHAMPION," A SUPERB LARGE WHITE GRAINED CORN FOR THE SOUTH

We believe thoroughly that the prolific types of corn are the most profitable for planting in the South, especially on uplands. We also recognize fully that there is the objection that the ears of all prolific varieties are comparatively small, and the fact that there are tens of thousands of farmers throughout the South that positively will not plant a small eared corn.

We are seedsmen doing business with people with all sorts of opinions about corn; people situated in all the Southern States and farming on all classes of land. Many thousands want prolific varieties, other thousands want the big eared varieties. As seedsmen it's a part of our business to grow and be able to supply all these different types. It is always our aim to furnish a planter the best there is of general type he wants.

For the man who wants to grow a "big eared" one or two ear to the stalk corn, we know of no corn better than the "Georgia Champion." We have been growing it for four years. We grew it three years before we offered it for sale, because we wanted to be sure of its heavy cropping qualities. We have grown it under conditions of extreme drought and under excessive rain. It has "made good" every year. It has been a safe and satisfactory bottom land corn for us and it will be safe for you.

We don't recommend our "Georgia Champion" or any other "big eared" variety for poor land unless it is well prepared and well fertilized. Any corn with its great vigor and heavy cropping qualities is not going to do its best unless properly fed. This comes through either naturally strong soil or else heavy fertilizing. If you can give either of these conditions our "Georgia Champion" is not going to disappoint you.

The illustration on this page is from a photograph of ears taken from our seed crop of "Georgia Champion." Please note how perfectly the ears are filled out. This shows "breeding up." You never see sorry corn fill out like that. They represent the right kind of seed corn, the kind that puts grain on the cob wherever there is room for grain to stick.

"Georgia Champion" makes about the largest, finest, whitest grains we have ever seen, and we are sure it will please you either for meal, for stock feeding or for "roasting ears." In growth it is extra strong and vigorous; plenty of large blades for either "fodder pulling" or "shredding," the latter being advisable. If there is one sorry, unprofitable job in this world it's "fodder pulling." Cut your corn stalks and shred them. If you can't afford a shredder, club together in your neighborhood and buy one.

The ears of "Georgia Champion" are 10 to 13 inches long and well filled, one and two to a stalk. If you have bottom land or even rich or highly fertilized upland, "Georgia Champion" is bound to please you.

Prices Pkt., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 40 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 85 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

HASTINGS' CORN BOOK

If a grower wants to get paying results in any crop he has got to use best methods.

We publish a 28 page booklet on Corn in the South.

It gives the best methods used by practical corn growers in Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana and other Southern States. It gives the Williamson plan. It gives plain directions for growing 100 bushels of corn or more per acre. If you follow the plain directions given in this booklet you will never have to buy a bushel of corn from the merchant or grain dealer. You will have corn to sell instead of to buy. It will pay you to have it, and there is nothing in these corn growing plans that can't be carried out by any reasonably intelligent farmer in the South.

Our corn book is not for sale, but if you buy seed corn from us this spring in any quantity we shall be pleased to send you a copy on request.

OUR FLORIDA FLINT CORN

NATURAL SIZE OF THE EARS TAKEN FROM ONE OF OUR GEORGIA GROWN SEED CROPS

For the past 14 or 15 years we have been asked by many of our friends in Florida and the lower South if we could not get them a corn that would resist the attacks of the corn weevil that frequently destroys soft corn completely and damages all corn to greater or less extent in the lower South after it has been kept for several months.

What they have really wanted was a "weevil-proof" corn. Actually we don't believe such a corn can be grown. We have seen the corn weevil grind up the flintiest kind of pop corn into dust, and pop corn is about the hardest corn that can be grown.

Five years ago one of our friends in Bradford County, Florida, sent us a small quantity of about the hardest large grained corn we ever saw. We were very much struck with its appearance and gave it a trial on our corn grounds here in Georgia. It grew off nicely, resisted drought well and made a surprisingly good crop for a corn of its class.

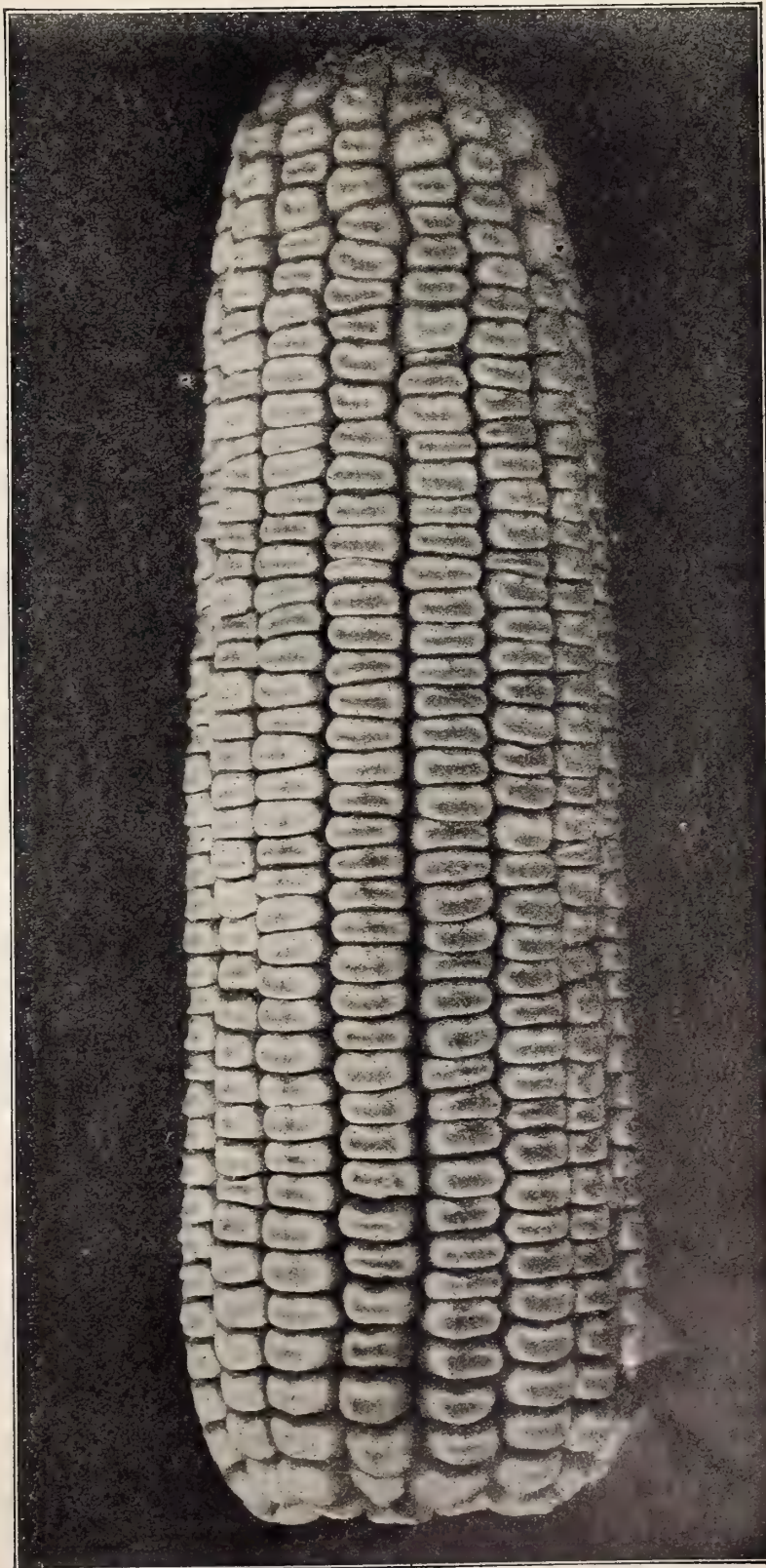
We grew it a second and third year before offering it, this being in line with our general policy of proving the value of a variety before offering it for sale. The illustration on this page from a photograph of an ear from our seed crops shows the natural size of the ears. While it has all the appearance of a pure dent corn it is as hard as "pop corn." We don't feel like saying that any corn is "weevil-proof," but if a weevil don't come mighty near breaking his teeth when he tackles our "Florida Flint" we miss our guess. Without any exception the "Florida Flint" is the hardest large grained corn we have ever seen. It resists drought splendidly, makes a good heavy stalk with plenty of leaves for forage, makes one to two ears per stalk and each ear is tightly covered with a heavy protecting husk that covers it completely and closes closely over the end of the ear. With us it makes 35 to 50 bushels per acre, according to soil. We understand that on the sandy soils of Florida, with one stalk four feet apart each way, that the average yield is some 20 bushels per acre, but this could undoubtedly be made up to 30 to 40 bushels per acre with fair fertilizing. We would not recommend it for an all-purpose or whole-crop corn, but for something to last, with little or no weevil damage from one year's end to the other, it has no equal. Our suggestion would be to plant from half to two-thirds of the crop with **Hastings' Prolific**, or if large-eared corns are preferred, either Georgia Champion or Rockdale, and the balance in Florida Flint, keeping this over for summer feeding. If you want a hard corn to resist weevil attacks, plant some of your crop in our Florida Flint. You need not be afraid to plant it in other States because it is called "Florida Flint." We grow it here in Georgia and we have no difficulty in growing satisfactory crops of it. While not as prolific or as heavy bearer as some of our other varieties, its hardness and resistance to weevil attacks ought to give it a place on every farm in the lower South.

PRICES—Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 85 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

Marlboro Prolific A standard 2 to 3 ear per stalk corn that is largely planted in the Carolinas. There are so many different strains of the Marlboro grown that it is almost impossible to tell which is the real Marlboro, and planters should be very cautious in buying this. We have what is considered genuine stock of this variety. It is not as good for general planting as the "**Hastings' Prolific**," but is considerably better than the "Cocke's Prolific" from Virginia. It is medium early in maturity, grains are a little flinty and make good meal. Good for planting on either uplands or bottom. It is a fair producer of foliage and makes good fodder. Grains and cob are both white. At right stages of growth makes a good "roasting ear." Seed stock, grown for seed purposes. Pkt., 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

Cocke's Prolific Up to the time **Hastings' Prolific** was introduced, Cocke's was the favorite for a prolific corn. On good soil in this part of Georgia it makes 2 to 3 medium sized ears per stalk. Ears of good average size for a prolific corn; grain and cob white and the hard flinty grains make excellent meal. Fine variety for roasting ears. Cocke's Prolific has superseded the old Blount's Prolific, long a favorite in the South. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

Mexican June Corn For planting late after wheat, oats, rye, etc., are cut off. Practically a drought-proof corn, if you can get enough moisture to give germination. For corn, plant in June. For heavy yield of forage, plant in May. Stalks 10 to 15 feet high, leaves 4 to 6 feet long. Seed supply from Mexico very limited. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.



HASTINGS' ROCKDALE, OUR STANDARD LARGE EARED GENERAL CROP SOUTHERN FIELD CORN FOR ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES

Hastings' Big Rockdale Corn

We are mighty well acquainted with Rockdale Corn. It's a Georgia variety and we have grown it and sold it for some 16 years. It's a thoroughbred, the best of all the large-eared Southern field corns for main crop. Our illustration is a little over half its natural size and shows well the general appearance of the ears. Very flinty for a dent corn, medium early for main crop; cob small and white, with long slightly dented deep white grains. Occasionally a slightly red cob is found in it but this is seldom. Ears very large, 10 to 13 inches long and weigh 1 to 1½ pounds each. One Texas grower reported 2½ pound ears. Fine for meal and for an all-round general purpose main crop corn with big ears it's unexcelled.

In the big drought in Texas 7 years ago it excelled all others. Mr. Geo. D. Gray, of Kendall County, Texas, wrote us then: "I planted some of your Rockdale last spring during drought. Ground was so dry only 10 per cent. could come up. What did come up grew like a thoroughbred and I have got more actual feed on 1 acre than my neighbors have on 10 acres."

Louis B. Gallison, Bradford County, Florida, writes: "Rockdale corn has a local reputation here. Three ears, laid end to end, measured 38 inches. One of the ears shelled 210 grains over a dry quart measure."

W. H. Knight, Dare County, North Carolina, writes: "Rockdale corn bought of you is fine. Six ears shell out one gallon of corn."

E. H. Ezzell, Alabama, writes: "Your Rockdale corn is all you claim for it. I made a good crop and the largest ears I ever saw."

Mr. W. P. Henry, Union County, Miss., won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes for the best single ears of corn, the prizes being offered by the New Albany Gazette. Variety—Hastings' Rockdale Corn. We could go on and print pages of testimonials if we had the room.

Rockdale has made many a corn record and it won't disappoint you. For big ears of hard grain and a heavy crop there is none equal to it. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

Hickory King (Georgia Crown) Has largest grains, with smallest cob of any white corn introduced. We have what is known as the Broad Grain Hickory King, as shown in our illustration, a single grain usually covering the entire cob. It is a strong grower; the stalks take a firm hold on the ground and stand upright, resisting heavy wind storms without blowing down. In fairly good soil each stalk bears 2 and sometimes 3 medium sized ears. It yields good crops on light soils and is one of the most productive and profitable white varieties for planting in the South. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears than any other variety. It is good for roasting ears to follow Early White Dent; makes splendid quality of corn meal, and is just the right sort for stock feeding, being almost all corn and very little cob. It matures fully in from 115 to 125 days. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

100-Day or Extra Early Yellow Dent

Southern farmers generally want yellow corn for earliest feeding, something to come in away ahead of the general corn crop.

The old or Improved Golden Dent is a splendid medium early corn but in our new 100-Day or Extra Early Yellow Dent we have a variety maturing hard corn 10 to 14 days earlier than the Improved Golden Dent, a variety maturing hard corn in 100 days or less. Has medium to large ears, small cob and deep grains of light yellow color. A good vigorous grower, grain maturing quickly and well and is ready for feeding long before any other field variety. Also makes splendid early "roasting" ears something that every family garden needs. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35 cts.; postpaid. By express or freight not prepaid, peck, 75 cts., bushel, \$2.50.

Improved Golden Dent The standard yellow variety for planting in the South in recent years; a splendid medium early yellow field corn for the South. Large ears, with small cob and large grains of deep golden yellow color. A strong grower standing up against hot dry weather remarkably well for a corn of its class. It matures hard corn for feeding in 110 to 115 days, the grain being rich in feeding value. Also good for roasting ears. The Improved Golden Dent is a valuable yellow corn for early plantings in the South, being second only to our 100-Day Yellow Dent in maturing hard corn. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents; postpaid. By express or freight not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Corn Crop Insurance We know that occasionally a crop from good seed corn fails but we have never seen a good crop made from poor seed corn. Planting our rightly bred and grown Southern seed corn is really Corn Insurance.

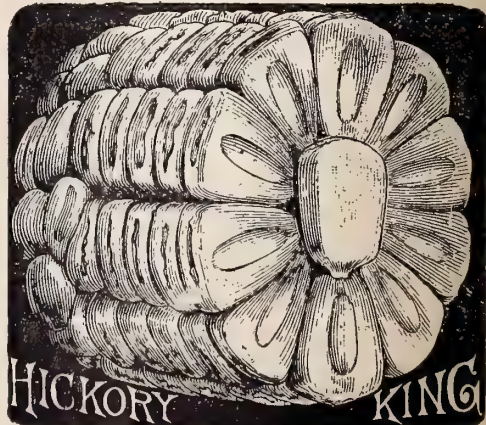
Early White Dent

Favorite white variety for early crop in the South. First ready of those producing large ears. 2 to 3 ears per stalk; fine for roasting ears. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 30c.; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., 65c.; bu., \$2.25.

The Snowflake

A valuable white variety for "roasting ears" in the South. Deep grained and good sized ear of fine quality. Produces 2 ears to the stalk. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; postpaid. Peck, 65c.; bu., \$2.25.

Broom Corn There is no reason why this should not be a standard and profitable Southern crop. Our soil and climate is adapted to it. The United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will send you their bulletin on its culture free. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., 65c.; bu., \$2.25.





Boys' Corn Club Prizes

\$1,200.00 in Prizes for Southern Boys

**Separate State Contests for the Boys of Georgia,
Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana,
Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina
Arkansas and Oklahoma**

The Boys' Corn Club has done a magnificent work during the past year in making more corn and better corn than was ever made before in many parts of the South. Further, it has taught thousands of boys (and their fathers, too) that farm life is not necessarily drudgery, with little or no money reward, but that it can be made, by careful work, a profitable, independent business. Somewhere near 100,000 Southern boys were in these contests in 1911. It should be 200,000 in 1912.

Last year we offered \$1,000.00 in prizes. For 1912 we offer \$1,200.00 under the same general conditions as last year. These Boys' Corn Clubs are organized under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture and those boys competing for the **Hastings' Prizes** must be a member of a regularly organized Boys' Corn Club and grow his crop according to the rules made by the Department. In competing for the **Hastings' Prizes** you can also compete for any county, congressional district, State or special prizes. In almost every case there are special county prizes and State prizes open to you. If there is a Boys' Corn Club in your county and you are not already a member, join it. If there is no club in your county write us, if you live in any of the States named above and we will send your name and address to the Boys' Corn Club organizer in your State and he will organize a club in your county. The United States Department of Agriculture is very anxious that Boys' Corn Clubs be organized in every county and so are we and we are trying to co-operate fully with the Department in organizing these clubs by offering the largest prizes ever offered in the South. Any boy less than 18 years old can join these clubs and compete for these prizes of ours. If you join a Boys' Club in your county you will have all the help the United States Department of Agriculture can give you in growing your crop.



Three Separate Prizes For Each State

We know that lands in some States produce more corn than in others so to be perfectly fair we have these separate State contests. You will be competing with boys in your own State only. For instance, Georgia boys will compete against Georgia boys only, Alabama boys against Alabama boys, and so on through the list of States. In each of the States of Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas \$100.00 in cash prizes will be paid; \$50.00 1st prize; \$30.00 2nd prize; \$20.00 3rd prize.

In our home State, Georgia, we have arranged it a little differently. The State College of Agriculture of Georgia has a splendid one year course in Agriculture. This is one of the best educational institutions in the country and a year spent there will give any boy the best there is in an agricultural education. To enter the State College of Agriculture a boy must be 15 years or over. Our first Georgia prize is one year, all expenses paid by us (about \$250.00) at the Agricultural College at Athens. The second prize for Georgia is \$30.00 cash; third prize \$20.00 cash.

We want to see 200,000 Southern boys in these Corn Clubs this year. If you do not belong to a Corn Club now join the one in your county. If there is none, just write us saying you want to join one and we will send your name to the right Department agent. We have nothing to do with awarding the prizes, measuring the crop or anything to do with deciding who is the winner in your State. These prizes are awarded by the State agent of the Department under rules established by the Department which guarantees fair, square treatment to every boy who competes. When the Department agent for your State notifies us who the winners are in your State we pay the prizes to the winners. All that **H. G. Hastings & Co.** asks is that you write us, giving your full name, postoffice and State, saying that you wish to compete for our prizes. You don't have to buy seed of us unless you want to. It's free and open for all boys under 18 years of age.

Some Georgia Boy Corn Growers

On this page we print the faces of three winners in the contest in the 7th Georgia Congressional District. Every county except one was organized and the boys of that district grew over 50,000 bushels of corn. At the top is Ben Leath, of Walker County, who grew 214 bushels and 40 pounds of **Hastings Prolific Corn** on 1 acre. So far as reported when this catalogue is written this is the highest yield of the State of Georgia and Ben Leath is the probable champion corn grower of the State of Georgia for the year 1911. The second boy, Mance T. Allison came through with a yield of 173½ bushels, while the third boy (the bottom picture) Gordon Lee Hasty, a 13-year-old boy, made 126 bushels and 43 pounds. Our Georgia boys need not be afraid to compete with the highest record boys in 1912 for they are 18 years old now and cannot compete for 1912 prizes.

Give That Boy Of Yours An Acre Chance

Farmer father, encourage your boy to do good farming. Give him an acre in 1912 and let him see what he can do for himself. It's a safe bet that he will grow more on an acre than you will, and dozens of fathers of Corn Club boys have told us that they learned more about growing corn from watching their boy's acre than they ever knew before. If the boy has an acre or two of his own, he will be interested in the farm. There are mighty few farms in the South so small that an acre can't be spared for the boy's use. Encourage him in the good work. It will help both the boy and you.



SUCCESSFUL SEEDS FOR SOUTHERN GROWERS

Hastings' Right Varieties of Right Quality For the South

Every Time You Order Seeds or Write to Us Be Sure and Give Your Name, Post Office and State Plainly. Hundreds of Orders Are Delayed Every Year Because the Sender Forgets to Sign His Name or Give His Address.

Seeds Postpaid by Mail Remember that the prices given in this list include the delivery of all seeds by the **packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound, pint or quart**, except where noted. Send us the amount named in this catalogue, and we guarantee safe delivery by mail in these quantities.

Liberal Premiums Please bear in mind that on **seeds in packets and ounces only** except Cauliflower in ounces (no quarter-pounds, pounds, pints or quarts), the purchaser may select **25 cents worth extra on each dollar sent**. This does not apply to orders for collections, prices for which are net.

Please read carefully the Special Premium Notice on the back of Our Order Sheet

Cost of Sending Money In all cases where the order for seeds amounts to one dollar or more, the cost of postoffice or express money order or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices, may be deducted from the amount.

Stamps On orders for seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept postage stamps in good condition (one-cent and two-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent them sticking together or to the order.

Special Express Rates We have obtained from the Southern Express Co. a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 pounds, we can, in most cases, ship by express cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 pounds of seeds or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Co. for 35 cents. This does not apply to points on the Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express. The cost in those cases will be 35 cents for each company on a 10 or 15-pound shipment, making a charge of 70 cents when shipment is handled by two different express companies.

About Warranty H. G. Hastings & Co. give no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and any money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides the seed that it is impossible to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell, but we have absolutely no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially so as to methods of planting, cultivation, season and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the success of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, and this is a responsibility we can not and will not accept.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

Palmetto Asparagus Seed The Palmetto is the best variety for the South. Seed can be sown in either fall or spring, thinly in drills one foot apart. When up well, cultivate frequently and continue until the roots have grown for one year. In transplanting put the roots 18 inches apart each way and 4 inches below the surface. Use your richest piece of ground and remember that you cannot use too much manure on them. Palmetto is earlier, a better yielder and more even and regular in growth than many of the latter introductions. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Palmetto Asparagus Roots You save from 1½ to 2 years' time in getting your Asparagus bed in condition to cut by the use of our splendid large 2-year-old Palmetto Asparagus Roots. Plant them this spring and cut good Asparagus next spring. While this is a little more expensive than planting the seed, yet the time saved and the generally more satisfactory growth makes it well worth while to use the roots. 50 roots, 85 cents; \$1.50 per 100; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, 75 cents; per 1,000, \$5.00; per 10,000, \$45.00.

French Globe Artichoke A vegetable little known or liked by Americans, but highly prized by the French and Italians. This variety is for table use only. Best imported French seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00.

Jerusalem Artichoke, the Greatest Hog Food

The Southern farmer who grows hogs and does not grow Artichokes is neglecting a most important hog-food crop. It is a most valuable food for hogs, fattening them quickly, and it is said by many hog raisers that a hog fed on artichokes has never been known to have cholera. They are fully adapted to Southern plantings, growing and increasing through the entire season. They are grown from tubers, the same as with Irish potatoes. It requires 6 bushels to plant an acre. On very rich land they have produced 1,000 bushels per acre. Turn the hogs into the field and they will harvest them. Cut the tubers to a single eye, planting in March and April in rows 3 feet apart, dropping seed every 2 feet in the row. Let grow until fall. Hogs will harvest them all through the winter. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 3 pounds, 65 cents. By freight or express, not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.00; barrel (of about 3 bushels), \$5.00.



Jerusalem Artichoke

OUR BUSH or BUNCH BEANS For Spring Planting



Henderson's Bush Lima (See Page 33)

CULTURE In this latitude (Atlanta) sow bush beans from March till September. Continuous crops may be grown through the entire summer. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast plantings may be done earlier, but bush beans will not do well in that section during June, July and August, so that spring and fall plantings must be made. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart, dropping a bean every 4 inches and covering 2 inches. Soil should be warm and moist for successful germination. When about to bloom draw the earth up around the stem. Keep the soil stirred frequently, and as fast as the beans mature pick them off if you want them to stay in bearing for a long time. Quantity needed for planting—1 pint for each 75 feet of row; about 1¼ bushels per acre.

HASTINGS' BIG PACKETS OF BEANS

It is the rule in almost all mail order seed houses to put up packets of beans and peas containing 2 ounces to sell at 10 cents. Most of our packets of beans and peas contain 3 1-2 to 4 ounces, each, same selling for 10 cents postpaid. In buying from HASTINGS you not only get the best but twice as much.

Hastings' Stringless Green Pod Bush Bean

Our absolutely stringless, green, round-podded bean, stringless in all stages of growth, from the time the first pods form until they are full grown and ready to dry up. It surpasses all other beans in crisp, tender qualities and fine flavor. It makes a beautiful appearance with its long, smooth, green pods, the natural size of which is shown in our illustration on this page. It is very prolific, a strong, vigorous grower, and comes into bearing before Red Valentine, and continues to produce long after other varieties have gone, the pods retaining their superb eating and stringless qualities to the last. Of greatest value to those with the family garden, who desire to combine quality with the heaviest production. Tests of it all over the South during the past years have shown its great superiority in every respect. We recommend it to everyone who plants beans in the South. It is one of the best green-podded bush beans that you can plant. Packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cts.; pint, 25 cts.; quart, 45 cts.; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine (Round Podded) The most largely planted of any bean in the South. A splendid, early, heavy-bearing bush bean good in all parts of the South either for market or home use, that is if you have the genuine round-podded stock such as ours. There are immense quantities of flat varieties sold every year which are tough, shucky and worthless.

If you plant Valentine Beans from **Hastings'** you are safe and sure of beans of right quality. Ours is the true round-podded stock, very early, a vigorous grower and a very heavy bearer of medium sized, round, tender, fine flavored pods. Very uniform in ripening. Southern truck growers consider our Valentine one of the most profitable beans they can grow for shipment. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; postpaid, not prepaid, pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Hastings' Excelsior Refugee One of the best early, green-podded bush beans for Southern plantings. It is a vigorous grower and a heavy bearer of medium sized round, finely flavored pods. No early variety equals it in ability to withstand either extremely wet or dry weather without injury. Holds pods well up off the ground. We can recommend it to you fully either for early or late plantings if you wish to combine earliness, sureness of crop, quality and quantity. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Improved Round Pod Refugee (1000 to 1)

Also known as "Brown Valentine." It is almost identical with our Excelsior Refugee except that it is 10 days to two weeks later in bearing. An immensely heavy yielder of round green pods of fine quality. Especially resistant to drought, cold and unfavorable growing conditions. Very largely used by market gardeners, both for nearby markets and long distance shipping. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pint, 25c.; qt., 40c.; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Hastings' Best 4 Bean Collection

Four of our best beans for home gardens in the South are our Stringless Green Pod, Wardwell's Kidney Wax, Old Homestead or Texas Prolific Pole Bean and Henderson Bush Lima. All of these are illustrated and described on pages 31, 32 and 33. We will send you by mail one 10 cent packet of each of these 4 varieties postpaid for 25 cents. This is your chance to have these 4 splendid varieties at the lowest cost.

Extra Early Black Valentine

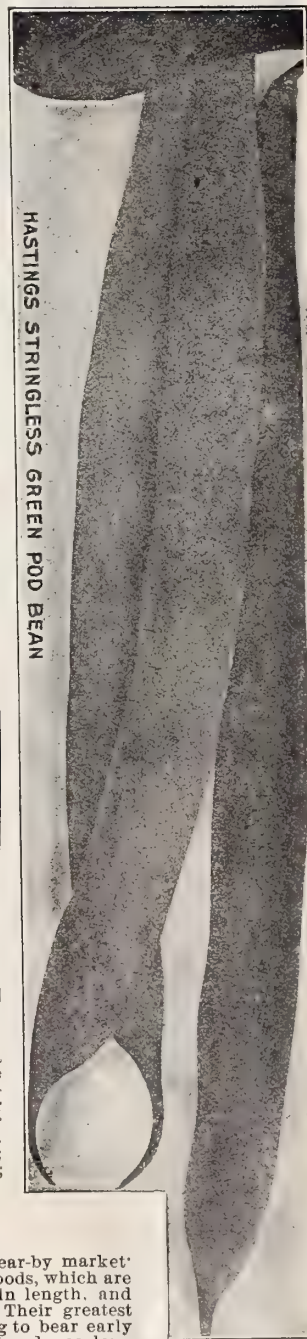
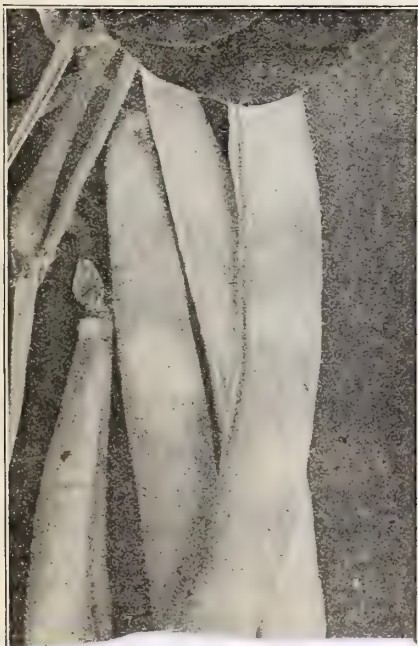
This new bean is steadily making its way into favor as a market bean for the shipper, many shippers preferring it to the Red Valentine on account of its greater hardiness and resistance to bad weather conditions. It's extra early, a heavy bearer and a No. 1 shipper to Northern markets. Equally good for home gardens, especially so for Florida and Gulf Coast sections. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

Griswold's Everbearing Wax

A valuable dwarf wax variety for the family garden or near-by market. Is wonderfully productive and has handsome round yellow pods, which are thick, fleshy, entirely stringless, growing six to seven inches in length, and exceedingly rich, buttery, and fine flavored when cooked. Their greatest value, however, is in their long-bearing character, beginning to bear early and continuing to produce their magnificent pods in great abundance long after other varieties are done. We have counted many single vines with eighty to ninety pods ready for picking and a mass of blossoms on the same vine. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

HASTINGS' EARLY VALENTINE WAX Our extra early Valentine bean. with purely round wax pods. Grows 15 inches high, with strong, sturdy stalks and plenty of foliage. If you want a first-class wax bean for either home use or market we can recommend this variety without reserve. Crop short this year; stock limited. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

READ THE SOUTHERN RURALIST 25 cents with your seed order gets it for a year.





Wardwell's Kidney Wax Bean

OUR BEST 3 BUSH LIMAS

Burpee's, the Biggest; Jackson Wonder, the drought proof; Henderson's, the Most Prolific. One full-sized packet of each of these bush limas, prepaid, 25 cents.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax The most popular wax bean in the South for either market or home use. An extra early, maturing in five to six weeks with favorable weather. A strong, vigorous grower, producing a heavy crop of long, showy pods of a beautiful waxy appearance, and is remarkably free from "rust" under the most trying conditions of growth. It is tender and of fine flavor. In shipping it stands up much better than most shipping varieties, reaching market in splendid condition, and is found especially valuable on that account by shippers and market gardeners. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Round Pod Kidney Wax A splendid new bean, a selection from Wardwell's Kidney Wax, having entirely round pods instead of rather flattened, as in the Wardwell's. Plants grow strong and sturdy, with long, round, handsome stringless pods of large size, very solid and full of meat, crisp and tender. Very early and productive, and has become very popular among both market and home gardeners. Stock very limited. Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.25.

Davis' White Wax An immensely productive market gardener's variety bearing large, handsome, almost straight pods 5 to 6 inches in length. Pods rather thin; tough and stringy when full grown. Its value in the home garden is only that of a shell bean. The seed being white, makes it a good shell bean for winter use. In shipment it holds up splendidly, and it sells on its handsome appearance. In quality for eating as a snap, it is one of the poorest. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Prolific German Black Wax We have secured from one of our bean growers an extra prolific strain of that old favorite, the German Black Wax; larger, a better grower and a much heavier bearer than the old variety. Crop of German Wax very short. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

New Hodson Wax

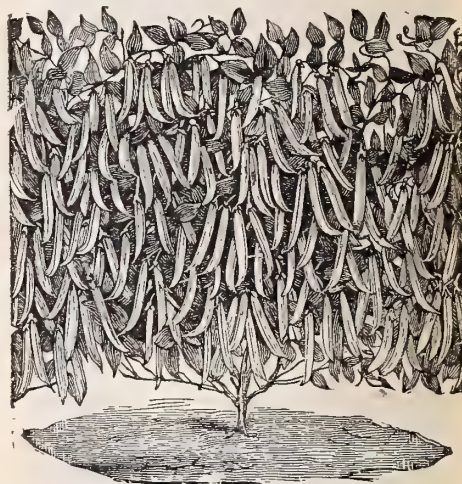
Immensely popular new wax bean for Southern truck growers and shippers. Pods 6 inches long, straight, thick and meaty, excellent quality. This bean has special merit. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., \$1.40; bu., \$4.75.

"Rust-Proof Wax"

An improved strain of Golden Wax, "rust-proof" to a remarkable degree. Well suited to all the South. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 40c.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean

Why buy White or Navy beans at the store when you can have them at home without trouble? Our White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean resembles the Navy bean very closely in appearance and makes a good crop in the South. Plants are of an erect growth, holding the pods well up from the ground as shown in our illustration. Plants about two feet high, branching in all directions. Plant in rows two feet apart and leave plants six inches apart in row. Can be used either as snaps or dry as a shell bean like the Navy bean sold in the stores. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.50.



White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean

IF POLES ARE SCARCE PLANT OUR BUSH LIMAS**Jackson Wonder Bean**

Most prolific bush lima grown. Originated in Cobb Co., Georgia, and is fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes in the dryest weather and is almost drought proof. Flavor is rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter bean, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early and if kept, closely picked continues to bear until frost kills the plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Light brown colored seed. Can be obtained only of us. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c. Pk., not prepaid, \$2.00.

Henderson Bush Lima

Smallest but most prolific of all the pure white seeded varieties, being a true bush form of the Small Lima or "Siera." (See illustration on page 30.) Is early, beginning to bear in about 60 days from planting. One of the most popular varieties. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.75.

Burpee Bush Lima

True bush form of the large White Lima, extra large bean. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$2.00.

Texas Prolific, Old Homestead, Kentucky Wonder

This superb pole "snap" bean is known under these three names. Undoubtedly a most profitable pole green snap bean for you to plant any time from April to August. Vines grow off rapidly, become very rank, and would reach a height of 20 feet if properly supported. Commences bearing in 60 to 70 days, and if closely picked, will continue to frost. Pods are round, green, and grow 6 to 12 inches long. They are well rounded out, meaty, tender, and stringless. Immensely prolific, a peck measure full often being picked from a single vine, our



Texas Prolific—Old Homestead—Kentucky Wonder

illustration giving you a good idea of its productiveness. If you have never grown it, try it this year. You will be pleased with it. Here in the South with our long seasons, a pole bean like this is very profitable. Look out in buying seed of this variety, however. Hundreds of bushels of the short, tough, "shucky" Southern Prolific have been sold under this name in recent years, and are being offered this year. The appearance of the seed is almost identical. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.75

Florida Butter (Lima) Bean

The only sure bearing pole lima bean for early in the season. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season instead of waiting until the nights get cool before it "sets," beans. Will make where other sorts fail completely. Pkts., 1c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c.; postpaid. Pk., \$2.00; not prepaid

New McCasland Pole Bean

A Bean That Beats Kentucky Wonder

We have always considered the Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder an "unbeatable" bean but this new bean is its superior. Some of the large Northern seedsmen who saw our seed crops of it growing were most anxious to buy the stock of it outright but we have sold none of it and it is now offered for the first time, the greatest pole snap bean ever introduced. You certainly want to get a start of it this year.

The McCasland bean came to us in a peculiar way. A Mr. McCasland, one of our Georgia customers had been a great admirer of our house and a planter of **Hastings' Seeds** for years. On his death a few years ago Mrs. McCasland sent us a pint of this bean with a statement that it had been in the family for years and that her husband before his death had expressed the wish that this golden bean should be placed in our hands. She also asked that we name it after her husband, which we gladly do, although we would have been greatly pleased to have given our own name to it.

To say that is superior to the Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder is the highest praise we can give it. Our illustration is from a photograph taken of a single matured vine from our seed crops. This is a fair average sample of the entire crop. Note the large size of the pods, perfectly filled. The pods, in the "snap" stage are deep green color, meaty, stringless and of delicious flavor. The vines continue to bear immense quantities of pods throughout the season if kept picked, and where allowed to ripen, the shelled beans of pure white color are most excellent for winter use. It's a pole snap bean that no family in the South can afford to be without, and we certainly feel honored in being able to introduce this year the most valuable pole bean ever sent out by any seedman.

Our stock of seed of the McCasland Pole Bean is as yet very limited and we cannot yet offer it except in small quantities. **Prices: Packet, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 30 cents; pint, 50 cents; postpaid.**

Southern Greaseback

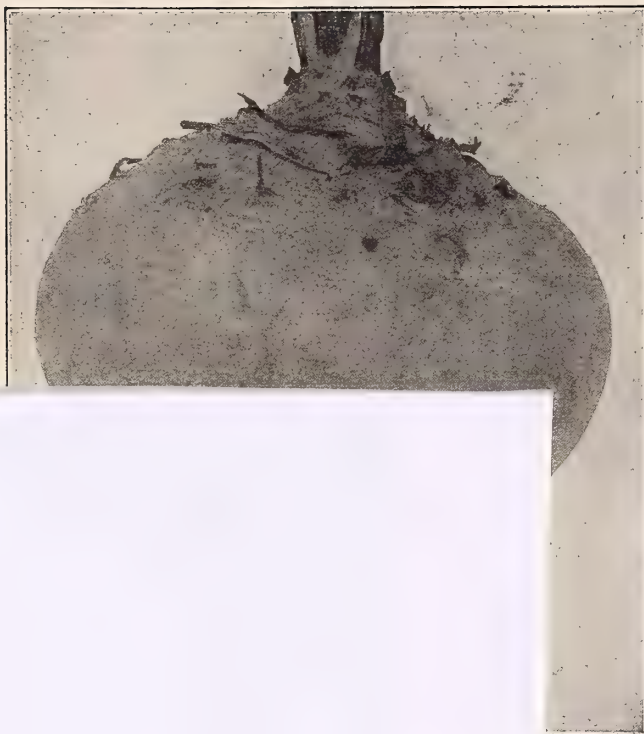
Also known as "Fat Horse" bean. Good for planting in corn. Beans pure white and are fine for winter use shelled. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pint., 25c.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.75.

Small White Lima

Small Lima (Sieva)—The climbing form of Henderson's Bush Lima. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75.

Large White Lima

The true large Lima Pole Bean. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75.



Seed

your seed is
o., Texas.

Beet

is a favorite for a stringy roots. tains fully after cropper and its market. Pkt., paid, \$7.00.

late use. It is th between our s a deep blood ind sweet, and will be pleased is.

avorite in the ong smooth, t drought and other varieties , 10 cents; ¼

is variety has popular with many of our gardeners, both for shipment and near-by markets, many of them preferring it to Eclipse. It is certainly a splendid variety. Nearly as early as the Egyptian, but larger and of extra fine quality. Color a dark blood red, tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Has small top and with favorable seasons can be used in six weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. Gardeners, either for home use or market, will make no mistake in planting Lentz' Beet if they want a first quality, extra early beet. Seed crop of Lentz' Beet is especially short. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$8.00.

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale A beet grown for the leaves only. The mid rib of the leaf is cooked and served like asparagus, the other portion is cooked and served like spinach. This does not make a good root. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Extra Early Bassano Well known early rather flat variety of beet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Our Garden Beet Seed

Note Practically all of the good beet seed is grown in France. The disastrous floods in that country followed by extreme heat and drought has cut down the yields of seed until there is almost a beet seed famine, some of the most popular varieties turning out only 10 to 15 per cent. of a crop. Naturally prices for beet seed are high as a result of these conditions.

Culture Sow in rich or well manured ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Sow thinly in rows in this latitude from early spring up to August 15th, and later further South. In Florida, sow from September to December. The seed is rough and the soil should be firmed or rolled after planting. When 2 or 3 inches high thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. The young plants are superior to turnips and spinach for greens. In light, sandy soil cover seed 2 inches; in stiff or clay soil not over 1 inch. Quantity of seed required—1 ounce to 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Ready for use in 50 to 70 days according to variety.

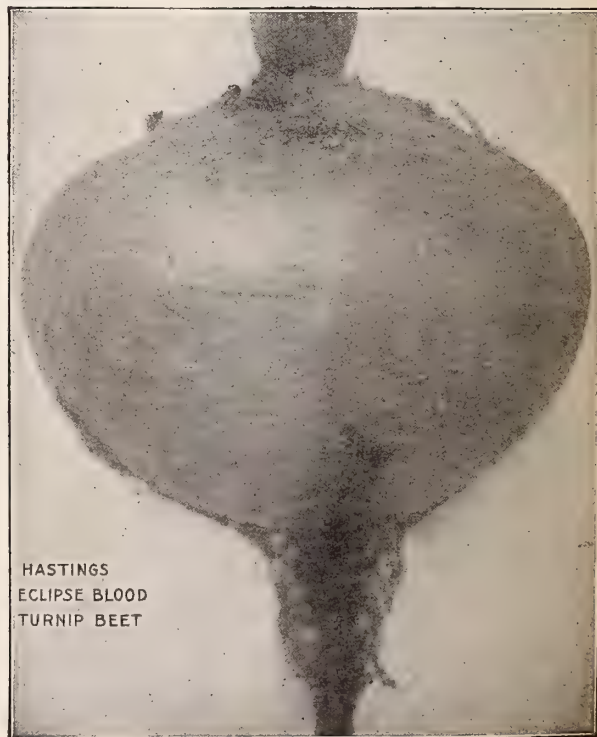
Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

Our most popular variety for home use and near-by markets. There are but few of our many thousands of customers who do not plant it and find that it gives perfect satisfaction. It is an improvement by our grower over the Early Blood Turnip Beet. Color is deep blood red. Of fine, even form, very uniform in growth as shown in our illustration, medium early and productive. Tender, free from stringiness and very sweet. Good for either home or market use and a most valuable variety for succession sowings. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$8.00.

Hastings' Crimson King A favorite with thousands of our gardeners. Of turnip-shape, very uniform in size, shape and quality. Sweet and tender and in favorable seasons it has been ready for use in 6 weeks. A splendid all seasons beet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Extra Early Egyptian An extra early market gardener's beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened turnip-shaped roots. When young the flesh is tender. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$8.00.

Bastian's Extra Early Old, well-known variety, a favorite in many family gardens. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid.



HASTINGS
ECLIPSE BLOOD
TURNIP BEET

Mangel and Sugar Beets for Stock Feed

The culture of root crops for stock food is neglected by our farmers, and it is a farm crop that you will find very profitable. The Mangel and Sugar Beets and White Belgian Carrots are enormous yielders under good cultivation and they make an agreeable change of feed for any animal kept on dry forage during the winter months. When planted in the spring and allowed to grow all summer, the yield is enormous and the value of the crop is shown by the increased flow of milk and the improved condition of the animals. Have your ground deeply plowed, then well harrowed until smooth. Sow seed in the spring in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and let grow until late fall. Use a naturally rich soil or else fertilize heavily to get profitable results. Both the Mangel and Sugar Beets are equally profitable for stock feeding. Plant 8 pounds of seed per acre. Where their value is known almost every farmer plants from one to ten pounds of seed each year, and they find that it pays. **Seed crop very short.**

Jumbo Long Red Mangel This is the largest and heaviest yielder in the South of all the Mangel varieties. Roots grow one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are usually two feet long and six inches in diameter. Skin is a dark red, flesh white with veined rings of pink. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.50.

Large White French Sugar This is the largest and one of the best of the true sugar beets and the rich content of sugar make them especially valuable in fattening live stock of all kinds. The sugar content, when grown South, is not sufficiently great to make their culture profitable for manufacturing sugar (being less than 12 per cent.) but they are a profitable crop for stock feeding. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.



Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts

Brussels Sprouts Highly esteemed plant of the cabbage family. Splendid for the South. "Sprouts" are miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head being formed at each leaf joint. Plants are hardy and live through winter in most parts of the South. Quality and flavor much improved by frost. Sow seed early in July or August, and when plants are six inches high transplant to open ground like cabbage. A most desirable vegetable for the South and should be in every Southern home garden.

Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts—A variety producing compact "sprouts," of the most excellent quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Broccoli This vegetable is closely related to the cauliflower from which it is supposed to have come. Its culture is the same as for cauliflower, and in the Southern States it is a much surer header. There are many deterred from growing cauliflower by the high price of cauliflower seed. To these we recommend a trial of Broccoli. There are two varieties that do well in the South, the only difference being in the color of the heads.

White Cape—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Purple Cape—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.



Our Jumbo Mangel Beet

Flower Seed Free See Special Free Offer On Second Page of Cover.

Cauliflower Hastings' Cauliflower Seed is imported by us from the most reliable growers in Europe. No Cauliflower Seed of value is grown in the United States. We furnish the highest grade of seed and do not charge you from 50 cents to \$1.00 per ounce extra for Red, Yellow and Blue Seals on the package.

Culture Does best in rich well-tilled soil; will do in a well-manured soil. Sow in seed bed at same time as cabbage. Transplant when 3 to 4 inches high; give plenty of water in dry weather. Keep wet, hoe thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf sow seed in September, October and November. Seed required 1 ounce to 2,500 plants. Early varieties mature in about 110 days.

Hastings' Gilt Edge Cauliflower

We introduced "Gilt Edge" Cauliflower in the South in 1893. Since that time we have watched all new introductions closely, and we have not found in the last 18 years a variety that comes anywhere near being its equal, for either fall or spring planting in the South.

"Gilt Edge" is rightly named. It is "Gilt Edge" in every respect. It is the largest, most perfect and surest header of all the early varieties, and in quality it is unexcelled. One specimen was sent to our store by a gardener, which, when the leaves were trimmed off, weighed 7 pounds and 8 ounces, the largest perfect head of early cauliflower we have ever seen in the South.

In general appearance, "Gilt Edge" is like the Snowball, but much larger, a surer header and stands much longer without decay than any other. Cauliflower should be more generally grown in the South than it is, and there is no variety equal to "Gilt Edge" where a sure crop of the finest quality is wanted. Pkt., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00; lb., \$30.00.

Extra Early Paris White—Heads medium size. Fine for family garden. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.00.

Early Snowball (Henderson)—A good early variety, second only in value to the Gilt Edge. Packet, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 75 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, \$1.25; ounce, \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$7.50; pound, \$28.00.

Le Normand's (Short Stem)—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.00.

Large Late Algiers—Best late variety. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.50.

Autumn Giant—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.50.



Hastings' Gilt Edge, the Best Early Cauliflower for the South

Hastings' Cabbage Seed "Making Good" in Texas

6 HEADS GROWN BY MR. NEW NOAKES, NEAR CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS



CABBAGE
GROWN NEAR CORPUS
CHRISTI, TEXAS.
SIX HEADS WEIGH
97 1/4 LBS.
LARGEST HEAD - 22 1/4
GROWN BY
NEW NOAKES.

Photographs don't lie. They show exactly what is there. That's one reason why we use nearly this entire page to reproduce this photograph of Mr. New Noakes, of Nueces County, Texas, and 6 heads of "Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage." Mr. Noakes had this photograph taken and sent it to us and we are reproducing it for your benefit, showing you what our cabbage seed will do.

There are two things for you to keep in mind. First, these are not specially selected heads, but taken from a load just as they were cut in the field and brought to town. Second, the seed which Mr. Noakes bought and grew these heads from is exactly the same quality that we send you when you order from us. We have no favorites among our customers in seed quality. Every one gets the same quality and that quality is the best that can be grown. The high quality of our cabbage seed as shown in this illustration is the real reason why more than 50,000 acres of cabbage are planted every year from Hastings' Cabbage Seed.

This illustration shows just what the combination of right seed, right man and good land make, but if the seed is not right, the man and land don't count for much in the result. The seed has got to be right for you to make a success.

OUR RIGHT SEED

Cabbage is the most important of the Southern vegetable crops. It's a standard crop on every Southern truck farm; it finds an important place in every family garden. Yet there is no crop grown that depends more for its success on the quality of the seed planted. A packet of Hastings' Cabbage Seed will easily make from 50 to 75 more good solid heads than a packet of seed from the commission boxes at the store. It is not a question of having "good luck" with your cabbage, it's a question of starting cabbage with right seed.

Hastings' Cabbage Seed never fails to make a good, solid, salable or eatable head of cabbage to every plant when treated right.

WHY YOU FAILED

We believe that there is hardly a person who reads this catalogue that has not made a failure with cabbage (and a good many other things as well) in the past, when they depended on the cheap cabbage seed from merchants and drug stores. Why is it? Simply because that seed has not been grown right. It's grown to sell cheap. It's grown so that your merchant or druggist can make a clear profit of 40% on it. His big profit is made at the expense of your success, and if you continue to buy and plant that kind of cabbage and other seed you are to blame for your failure.

Mr. New Noakes and 6 Heads of Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage Grown in Southwest Texas

The Cabbage Seed Shortage

We have been in the seed business for 22 years and in all those years we have never seen as near a complete crop failure of cabbage seed as in 1911. Many of the most popular and most valuable varieties have turned out less than 30 per cent. of a normal crop while some varieties have gone as low as 10 per cent. We were fortunate in having large acreages growing for us and expect to be able to take care of our regular trade this spring, but naturally our prices on cabbage seed, as well as all other seedsmen, are much higher than in recent years. We don't like the present situation on cabbage seed but can't help it when Mother Nature won't produce the usual quantities. While we are talking about this cabbage shortage we want to say that while seed crop shortages in one or more lines come every year, we have never seen such heavy shortages and in so many kinds of vegetables as last year. It is true of both American and Foreign seed crops. Many items we have had to leave out of our catalogues this year. Cold, floods, hot winds, heat and drought in almost all parts of the world where seeds are grown have played a part in bringing about these shortages.

Nature has not been kind to seed growers during the past three years and we sincerely hope that 1912 will see better growing conditions.

We will do our best to care for your orders for cabbage and all the other short items but there is a limit to the quantity of seed we have and with these short supplies our advice is to send in your order at the earliest possible date.

Of the Greatest Importance to Every Buyer of Cabbage Seed in the South

50,000 ACRES OF CABBAGE

or more are planted every year in the Southern States from **Hastings' Cabbage Seed**. The first year we were in business we didn't sell enough cabbage seed to plant 100 acres. The difference between the 100 acres then and the 50,000 acres now means only one thing, and that is that **Hastings' Cabbage Seed** makes good wherever it's planted. Cabbage, more than almost any other crop, is dependent on the quality of the seed for success. No matter how good your soil; how well you cultivate or fertilize it, if the cabbage seed isn't the **right quality** you make a failure to a greater or less degree. You can't be too particular about the quality of cabbage seed, and if there is one thing that we are more careful about than any other it is with our cabbage seed crops. Every head that is planted out for seed purposes is carefully inspected by one of the great cabbage experts of the country and, unless it is right in every respect, it is not planted. Our first, last and all-the-time idea in cabbage seed is "**right quality**," and every buyer of **Hastings' Cabbage Seed** gets the very best seed that money and experience can produce. We have only one grade—the very best that can be grown—and the buyer of a 5 or 10-cent packet gets exactly the same quality as does the big trucker or market gardener buying in 50 to 100-pound lots. Cabbage is the most important of all the Southern vegetable crops. It's a standard crop on every truck farm and finds a place in almost every Southern home garden, and we can't impress on you too strongly, first, that you ought, if you want to be successful, to plant the best cabbage seed; and second, that **Hastings' Cabbage Seed** is just the quality to give you right results.

Mississippi Grows Some Cabbage Also

In a recent catalogue we printed the illustration of Mr. Noakes of Corpus Christi, Texas, and six heads of Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage, the six heads weighing 97½ lbs. shown on the opposite page. This interested Mr. D. D. Cowan of Hancock Co., Miss., who sent us the photograph of what he did in Mississippi with **Hastings' Cabbage Seed**. Mr. Cowan wrote us that his crop of cabbage went through 2 months of severe drought and then made cabbage like this. Mr. Cowan and Mr. Noakes are both good truck farmers, and Texas and Mississippi are both good States, but getting right down to bottom facts, all their work and intelligent efforts would have been lost if they had not had the right seed.

Hastings' Cabbage Seed never fails to make good, solid, heads of cabbage to every plant when treated right. It's not a question of having "good luck" with your cabbage; it's a question of right seed, and right seed is not on sale at country stores or in commission boxes. Most of the failures on cabbage in the South come where seed is bought from merchants and small stores.



William Murdock Cowan and Four Heads of Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage Grown at Caesar, Hancock Co., Miss. Weight of Cabbage 50 Pounds

HASTINGS' "PREMIER" CABBAGE SEED

It will ALWAYS "Head Up" for You all Right

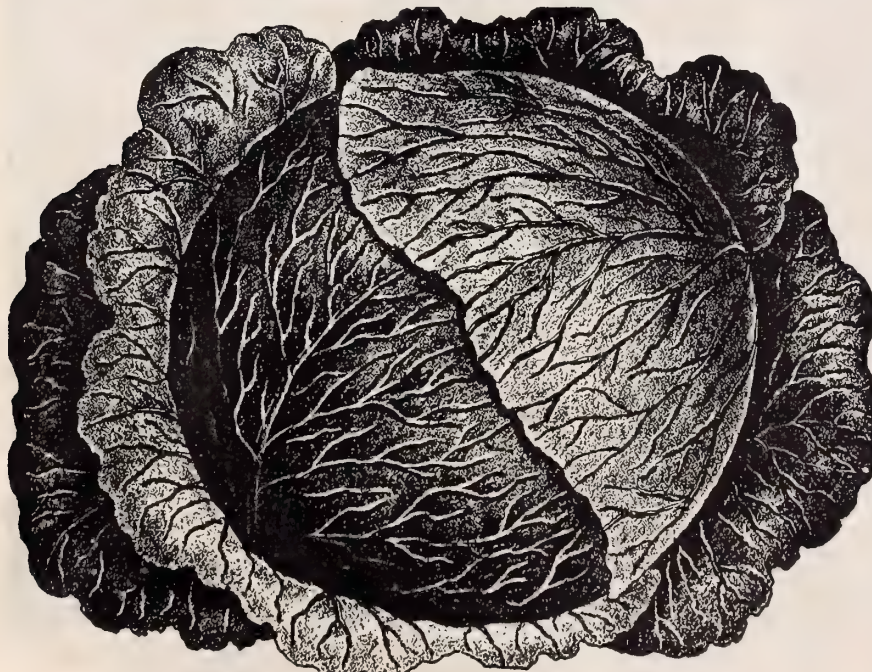


A single head of Hastings' famous "ALL-HEAD EARLY," grown near Atlanta, Ga., by a market gardener, from Hastings' "PREMIER BRAND" Cabbage Seed. You can do likewise with Hastings' Cabbage Seed

Every pound of every variety of cabbage seed sold by us is what is known as "Premier Brand" seed. Twelve years ago we began special work in cabbage seed with the end in view to get quality in cabbage seed superior to that sold by any one. We succeeded and named our cabbage seed "Premier Brand" Stock. It was first in quality then and it is first in quality now. We except no seed house when we say that we have the best and most carefully grown cabbage seed in this country. Every pound of it is strictly pure American-grown stock. Every ounce of it is grown from heads that are inspected and passed on by the greatest cabbage expert in this country. Every head passes under his inspection, and has to be practically perfect before it is replanted to produce the seed for us. In a nutshell that's why Hastings' Cabbage Seed is superior to that of houses that charge often \$4.00 to \$5.00 per pound. It couldn't be better if we charged you \$10.00 per pound.

"PREMIER BRAND"

Remember, every packet, ounce or pound of Cabbage Seed sent out by us of every variety is "Premier Brand" Seed, the very best that can be grown : : : : :



Hastings' Sure Crop. Our Largest Medium Early Flat Cabbage

All-Head Early

Hastings' "All-Head Early" is the finest in existence for a medium-sized, flat, early cabbage. See the picture (on this page) reproduced from a photograph of a single head of "All-Head Early" grown by one of the market gardeners near Atlanta. We think you will agree with us that it's a cabbage that's hard to beat. It's an extra early flat head variety. It's a sure header with half a chance; well named "All-Head" as it has few outer leaves. One week earlier than our famous old Early Summer. You will be pleased with it. Seed crop very short. Packet, 5 cents; 1/2 ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 pound 75 cents; pound, \$2.75.

Hastings' Sure Crop

This is the earliest of all the large, round, flat varieties. We have sold it for the past twenty years in every State in the South, and it is planted every year by more people than any other variety, with the possible exception of Surehead. It is adapted for both fall and spring planting; for shipment, near-by markets and home use. On good soil and with proper cultivation it makes heads weighing from 8 to 12 pounds, very firm and solid, uniform in shape and size, well flattened on top. Quality is excellent, being crisp and tender, and when rightly cared for scarcely a plant will fail to form a good, marketable head. Color a dark green, holding up well after being cut. It is well adapted for spring planting in all the south except South Florida where fall planting only is advisable. Seed crop very short.

Premier Brand Seed. Large packet, 10 cts. 1/2 oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 1/4 lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Hastings' Famous Long Island Wakefield Cabbage

The largest, earliest, surest header of any of the Wakefield strains. Earlier, larger and finer bred than any of the strains of Charleston Wakefield. One and a half or two pounds heavier, firmer, better shape and more solid than our selected Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and with favorable weather conditions it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is a gem for those desiring a first-class pointed cabbage, and makes a splendid first early cabbage for family use. **Premier Brand Seed.**—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.



Hastings' Long Island, the Best Early Pointed Cabbage

Hastings' Florida Drumhead Earliest and best of all Drumhead varieties for the South. It has stood the test of 16 years planting in the South and is always a favorite for either market, shipping or home use. Resists both heat and cold. Short stemmed, medium early. Grows compactly and leaves turn in as shown in the illustration. Large, solid and well flattened on top. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

Danish Ball Head A handsome, hardy late cabbage, thriving well in thin soils and exposed situations. Heads medium size, very firm and hard. A splendid cabbage for late planting. Pkt., 6c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; lb., \$2.50.



Hastings' Centennial Late Flat Dutch Cabbage (See Illustrations on Pages 36 and 37)

Hastings' "Big 5" Cabbage Collection 25 Cents Postpaid

The varieties, Sure Crop, Long Island Wakefield, Florida Drumhead and Centennial Late Flat Dutch, have been known for years as HASTINGS' "BIG 5" and planted by tens of thousands of Southern gardeners. It gave an all season's supply of cabbage, early, medium and late for everyone who plants it. We have added to it one packet of our Genuine Surehead, and it is now known as the Big 5 Collection. At catalogue prices these five packets of the best five varieties would cost you 45 cents. We will send you these five packets for 25 cents postpaid. In buying our "Big 5" Cabbage Collection you get the biggest and best bargain in cabbage seed ever offered by any seed house. Include it in your order this spring. If you don't want to plant all the varieties this spring the seed will be all right for summer and early fall planting. While our Centennial Flat Dutch and Surehead are both first-class for early spring planting they are equally good for summer and early fall plantings. You will make no mistake in ordering HASTINGS' "BIG 5" Cabbage Collection this spring. It's good value for the money and you can't get HASTINGS' SEED anywhere but direct from HASTINGS. Don't wait, expecting to go up to your merchant at planting time and get them. They won't be there. HASTINGS' SEEDS are never put in boxes to be sold on commission. Buy direct from us in Atlanta. You will then know exactly what you are getting—the BEST.



Hastings' Florida Drumhead Cabbage
Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage

This is the variety shown in the illustration on page 37 as grown by Mr. Cowan. Our best variety of large Flat Dutch Cabbage. It is a good, reliable header, admirably adapted to all parts of the South. For all-round valuable variety for the gardener it cannot be excelled. Plant it this spring. **Hastings' Premier Brand Seed.** Large pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.



Hastings' Genuine Surehead Cabbage

Hastings' Emerald King A superb early cabbage. Now a recognized standard variety in many parts of the South. Early, flat, solid and of medium size and a sure header, giving splendid crops even in the hottest weather, as it does not burn or blister easily. Weighs 5 to 8 pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.



Hastings' New Perfection Cabbage. You Will Like It

Hastings' Genuine Surehead

We have sold a great many thousand pounds of seed of our Genuine Surehead Cabbage during the past twelve years, and it is today the most popular cabbage for main crop that we have on our list. Our special strain of Surehead (**Premier Brand Seed**) never fails to make fine, large, solid heads with few outer leaves as shown in our illustration. Surehead is the result of a cross between the Early Flat Dutch and a hardy Drumhead variety, and has the good points of both combined. It's a strong, vigorous grower, maturing for main crop, and is very uniform in size, shape and color. It's good for spring planting everywhere, and one of the best for summer planting in the Central South and Fall planting in the Lower South for maturing in fall and winter. It's hardy, a good keeper and a good shipper. Invaluable for the home garden and one of the best for market. No Southern garden should be without some of our Surehead Cabbage in it. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.; lb., \$2.25.

Early Summer A popular early flat cabbage coming in 10 days to two weeks later than Jersey Wakefield. Very uniform in size and shape, round, flattened and solid. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch An old-time favorite and standard for planting in the South. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

All Seasons As improved by us during the past six years, is a most valuable cabbage for the South. It is a good reliable header and resists heat and drought well. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Hastings' Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Almost everyone knows the popular Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. Comparatively few know the superiority of our strain of this variety. If you are growing the Early Wakefield, you cannot afford to be without our extra select seed. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.25.

Hastings' New Perfection Cabbage

Our new Cabbage comes as near perfection for the South as we have ever seen. It is an absolutely new variety originating with one of our growers, and for a second early or main crop it has no equal. Heads weigh from 5 to 8 pounds, and are the firmest and most solid ever seen, surpassing Danish Ball Head. In maturing it comes in with Surehead. It is a first-class variety for either home use, market or shipment, and is entirely adapted to either spring or fall planting. It will stand greater extremes of heat or cold than any other and its remarkable hardness and vigor makes it the **safest** cabbage you can plant. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch One of the very best Flat Dutch varieties, especially so in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. It's early, a sure header, firm and solid. A splendid shipper as well as a fine one to sell in near-by markets. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

Succession This has long been a favorite with Southern market gardeners and shippers as a market variety. It is a second early, following varieties like All Head Early and Sure Crop and is a splendid general purpose cabbage for both spring and fall plantings. Medium to large size, a reliable header and solid. **Premier Brand Seed.** Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

North Carolina Buncombe A firm, solid header. A splendid keeper and favorite winter and spring cabbage in North Carolina. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

Standard Well-Known Varieties

Premium Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Green Glazed, Charleston Wakefield and Blood Red Erfurt, each, Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.00. **Extra Early Express, Early York, Early Etampes and Early Winningstadt,** each, Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50; postpaid.

Our Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

To the market gardener who grows cabbage, earliness of the crop is a prime necessity if largest profits are to be made.

Along the Carolina coast are a number of well protected islands that never feel the cold spells of winter as we do here in the Central South. In that locality the cabbage seed is sown in the fall and makes a slow but vigorous, hardy growth all during the winter in the open ground and can be taken from there and planted anywhere in the Central South between February 1st and March 15th with perfect safety, a thing that is impossible with hot bed or green-house grown cabbage plants.

The use of these open air, practically frost-proof plants often enables the gardener to put full grown heads of cabbage into market two to three weeks ahead and naturally he gets the early season, top of the market price for his crop.

Now just a word about the appearance of these open air grown plants for those who have never used them. You may be disappointed in the looks of the plants when you receive them. Their outdoor winter growth, standing through frosts and light freezes discolors them and gives them a stunted look. Never mind their looks. Set them out and their luxuriant growth as soon as the weather warms up will make you forget all about how they looked.

These plants are all grown from the best of American grown seed. They are packed in light weight but strong wooden crates for express shipment. They can be sent safely to any part of the South during winter and spring months. The Express Company gives a special low rate on these cabbage plants so you need not be afraid of high express rates.

All cabbage plant shipments are made from the growing station in South Carolina by express.

No order accepted for less than 500 plants. No plants sent C. O. D. This year we can supply the following varieties:

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON or LARGE WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION and EARLY FLAT DUTCH.

Prices: 500 for \$1.00. In lots of 1,000 to 5,000 at \$1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 to 9,000 at \$1.25 per 1,000; in 10,000 lots or over at \$1.00 per 1,000.

Plants packed 500, 1,000 and 2,000 to the crate. Order in these quantities.

Hastings' Selected Carrot Seed

THESE PRICES INCLUDE PAYMENT OF POSTAGE

Culture Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups. Plant 1 ounce seed to 100 feet of row; 3 pounds per acre.

Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring when trees are starting out. Make several sowings about a month apart so as to give a succession crop. When plants are well started thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich, well manured soil, worked deep. This is a deep-rooted crop and the soil should be prepared deep enough so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Cultivate frequently, keeping your ground free from weeds and grass. Best make drills 16 to 18 inches apart to allow easy working. In Florida sow seed in September, October and November. Ready in about 80 days.

Chantenay This new stump rooted variety we consider the best of its class. It's a half-long sort, unexcelled in quality and productiveness, very uniform in growth. Flesh deep golden orange color. Roots 3 inches in diameter at top, about 5 inches in length, gradually tapering in a very symmetrical manner to the base. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; ¼ pound, 30 cts.; pound, \$1.00.

Red St. Valery Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually throughout. Rich, deep coloring and free from hard core. A favorite with many of our customers, especially in sections subject to drouth. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.



Georgia Collards

COLLARDS An old-time favorite and standard by all over the South. It is well adapted to every Southern State, and is a species of cabbage which is not only very hardy but a vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves, and, later in the season, a fairly good head. It is not in its best condition until touched by frost. Seed can be sown in early spring and up to as late as August 1st. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground, setting them 2 feet apart in row. Cultivate like cabbage. 1 ounce seed will make 200 feet of row.

Southern or Georgia Collard This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy, standing the winter as far North as Atlanta. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.

CELERY

Cannot be matured in the South in summer. Sow seed in April, May and June for maturing in cool fall months. ¼ oz. per 100 feet of row; ½ lb. per acre.

Savannah Market Our finest variety for general planting in the south on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. Strong, vigorous grower, and will make a satisfactory crop where other sorts fail altogether. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanchered are clear white and the heart a light golden yellow. When quickly grown it is crisp and tender, making a fine appearance in market. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Mexican Solid Celery Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is fully equal to that grown in the famous Kalama-zoo (Mich.) celery district, having the rich, nutty flavor so desirable in celery. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

White Plume—Giant Pascal Old, well known varieties, preferred by many planters. Each: Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery. It is mostly used for flavoring. Cultivate the same as for celery except that it requires no hilling up. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.

Golden Self-Blanching—French Grown Seed

A variety for market gardeners. Any but French grown seed of this variety is worthless. French seed crop almost an entire failure. We import seed direct from originator. Packet, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 65 cents; ounce, \$1.25; ¼ pound, \$4.00; pound, \$15.00.



Chantenay Half Long Carrot

Half Long Scarlet A favorite with market gardeners and for home use. Bright scarlet color and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; ¼ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 85 cts.

Danvers' Intermediate Bright orange color, very smooth and finely formed. Produces more weight to the acre than any other half-long variety. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10 cts.; ¼ pound, 30 cts.; pound, \$1.00.

Improved Long Orange Old, well known variety. Roots long and of a deep rich orange color. A very heavy cropper; so heavy in fact that it is profitable to grow as stock feed, although in quality it is a table carrot. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80 cents.

Oxheart or Guerende This fine variety is the best of the shortened, thick-formed carrots. Roots are 4 inches wide at top and taper to a 2-inch diameter at bottom. Length from 5 to 6 inches. Roots are very free from hard core and of the finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground, where the long sorts often have to be dug in heavy soil. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Large White Belgian Carrot—For Stock Feed Only

The value of food crops for stock is just beginning to be appreciated in the South. One of our most valuable is the Belgian Carrot, an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the Central South they are easily kept for feed all through the winter, while in the Lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition, and in milk and dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. One thing must be remembered when large crops are wanted, and that is the crop must be fed by manure or commercial fertilizers in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has previously been cultivated and worked deeply. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 65c; postpaid.

MEET GOOD LUCK HALF-WAY By ordering HASTINGS' SEEDS now and have them in hand for early planting : : : : :



Hastings' Savannah Market Celery

Hastings' Sweet and Roasting Ear Corn

Sweet and Sugar Corn can be grown successfully in the South, notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary. It requires either richer ground or higher fertilizing than the field varieties. These conditions given you will have no trouble in growing it successfully and the finer quality you get makes it well worth giving it the extra cultivation.

Culture The grains of Sweet Corn are shriveled and can not be planted quite as early as the field varieties. Leaves on the trees should be well out and the ground warm before planting. Make hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way. Drop 5 or 6 grains in each hill and thin out afterwards to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill, according to the richness of your soil. A continuous supply should be arranged for either by planting early, medium and late varieties, or else by making several plantings at intervals of 10 days. Any good garden soil will grow sweet corn, and no family that appreciates the best in quality can afford to be without at least a small patch of Sweet Corn. **Quantity required 1 pint to 200 hills;** about 6 quarts per acre.

Georgia Roasting Ear

If you want an extra early "roasting ear" corn, something that will put good-sized corn on your table in about 60 days from planting, this is the variety you want. It's a whole lot better than the Adams' Extra Early. This is one of our own introductions, makes a fair-sized ear of fine market and table appearance and is of fine flavor. On rich or well fertilized ground it makes 2 to 3 medium-sized ears to each stalk. Stalks grow 5 to 6 feet high. You won't be disappointed if you plant our "Georgia Roasting Ear" for an early corn. Do not plant this for a late corn. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

Country Gentlemen Leading growers all over the country declare this variety to be the best quality of all varieties of sweet corn. Our own experience and that of several hundreds of our Atlanta gardeners confirm this opinion. It is one of the finest flavored and makes from 3 to 4 good-sized ears to the stalk when properly cultivated. Grains are small, much shriveled, but very deep. Cob very small. It matures in mid-season just after Yexo, and just before Stowell's Evergreen. This, together with these two varieties make a splendid succession for family use, all of them being strong, productive growers, tender and of finest flavor. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Yexo Sugar, Earliest Good Sweet Corn

The earliest, true sweet corn for Southern planting. Our own introduction; combines earliness and productiveness with the finest flavor. Produces 2 to 3 medium-sized ears to each stalk; the ears being well filled with tender, sweet kernels. We recommend Yexo above all others to those who wish to combine earliness with best possible quality. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 45 cts.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.

Hastings' Prolific Corn A splendid variety for use as roasting ears. Fully described and illustrated on pages devoted to corn in front part of catalogue. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 20c.; pt., 30c.; qt., 50c.; postpaid. Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50. **Other field varieties also immediately following cotton in front of catalogue.**

Stowell's Evergreen The standard main crop variety. Ears of large size, long and well-filled. Under good cultivation it produces 3 to 4 ears to each stalk. Stalks large and strong. Grains of good size, long and deep; cob small and slender. This variety holds in good eating condition longer than any other and is adapted to all parts of the South for main crop. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.

Black Mexican Late, dark-grained variety of finest quality for home use. Less subject to attack of bud-worm than other varieties. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

Adams' Extra Early Not a sweet corn, but usually classed with it. Valuable as coming in before any sweet variety. It is naturally small and unless planted in very rich soil and given high cultivation it will prove a failure. When properly grown it makes ears of fair size. Its greatest value is to the market gardener to bring in ahead of other sorts. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Yexo Sugar Corn
Adams' Large Early Similar to Adams' Extra Early, but 10 days later and producing much larger ears. Hardier than any of the sweet corns and can be planted earlier. Has small stalks and can be planted close. More valuable for the market than for home gardens as this, as well as the Extra Early Adams, lacks the fineness of flavor found in the sweet varieties, neither are they sure croppers unless given the highest cultivation. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

Monarch White Rice and Golden Queen Popcorn Give the children a chance to have corn to pop during the long winter evenings, **White Rice** white grains, large pointed grains. **Golden Queen** large yellow grains. Both pop finely. Each, pkt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; postpaid. Pk., not prepaid, \$1.25.

CRESS

Water—Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25.

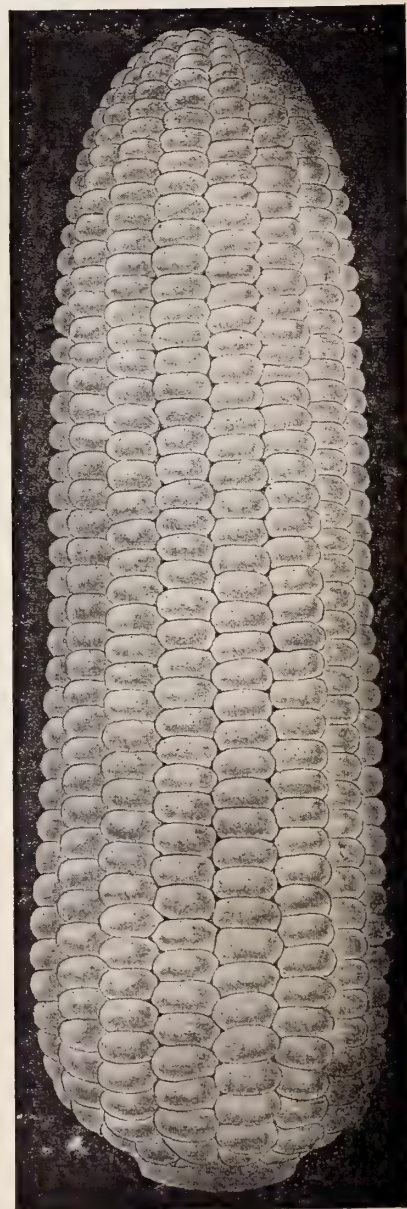
Extra Curled Cress or Improved Pepper Grass—Tastes same as Water Cress. Extra curled. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

CORN SALAD or PETTICUS

Large Green Cabbaging—This is used for salad dressing during winter and spring. We find it does best sown in drills 9 inches apart. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

CHERVIL

An aromatic plant, fine for seasoning or to use with lettuce for salad. Sow it broadcast in October and November for winter and spring use, and in February and March for summer use. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; pound, \$1.00.



Hastings' Cucumber Seed

Culture Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes a little warm. If planted before this they should be protected. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Where well rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it in each hill. Plant eight to ten seeds in each hill, and when plants are well up and have the rough leaves formed, thin out to four in each hill. Cover the seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in clay and heavy soils, and 1 inch in light or sandy soils. The soil which covers the seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. When plants are young insects often injure them, and they should be watched closely. If insects appear dust the plants with "Bug Death." It is the best insecticide we have ever used. Keep the plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run well, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds that may appear. Fruits should be picked off as soon as large enough for use, for if they are left to ripen and go to seed the plants cease bearing. In this latitude (Atlanta) plantings may be made in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast, August and September plantings will be found profitable for shipment. Quantity of seed required 1 ounce to 75 hills; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds per acre.

HASTINGS' WHITE SPINE FINEST EXTRA DARK STRAIN

For several years the cucumber growers of the South have been in trouble. The cucumbers wouldn't hold up in color. We have obtained a deeper, darker color in the **Hastings' White Spine** and we now have the finest cucumber on earth for anyone who wants a dark green White Spine Cucumber, a dark green that will hold for days after the cucumber reaches the markets in Northern cities. The color is all right; it is the earliest; cucumbers average large size and under good cultivation produce no small or imperfect fruits. The skin is hard and holds up extra well in shipping. It is crisp and tender and retains its fresh, plump appearance long after being gathered. It has all the good points that a cucumber should have and none of the bad ones and will be found perfectly satisfactory by both market and home gardeners; a source of profit to the trucker who ships. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 30 cts.; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$8.00.

\$200.00 Real Garden Value

Few of those living on the farms realize the real cash value of a good family garden. The city man realizes it all right when he stops on his way home, goes down in his pocket and pays 10 to 15 cents per quart for tomatoes, 10 cents for a quart of snap beans or peas, a head of lettuce, a small bunch of beets or turnips; 35 cents for a fair sized watermelon. What it costs the city man from \$100.00 to \$200.00 cash money a year, is yours for the use of a small piece of ground, a little labor and a dollar or so spent for seed.

NEW CLIMBING JAPANESE CUCUMBER



Improved Long Green

A favorite in the South. Fruits extra long and of good size, holding the dark green color till well matured. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness and fine for slicing. When 3 to 4 inches long they are fine for pickling. Good for planting at all times from early spring to late summer. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 85c.; postpaid.

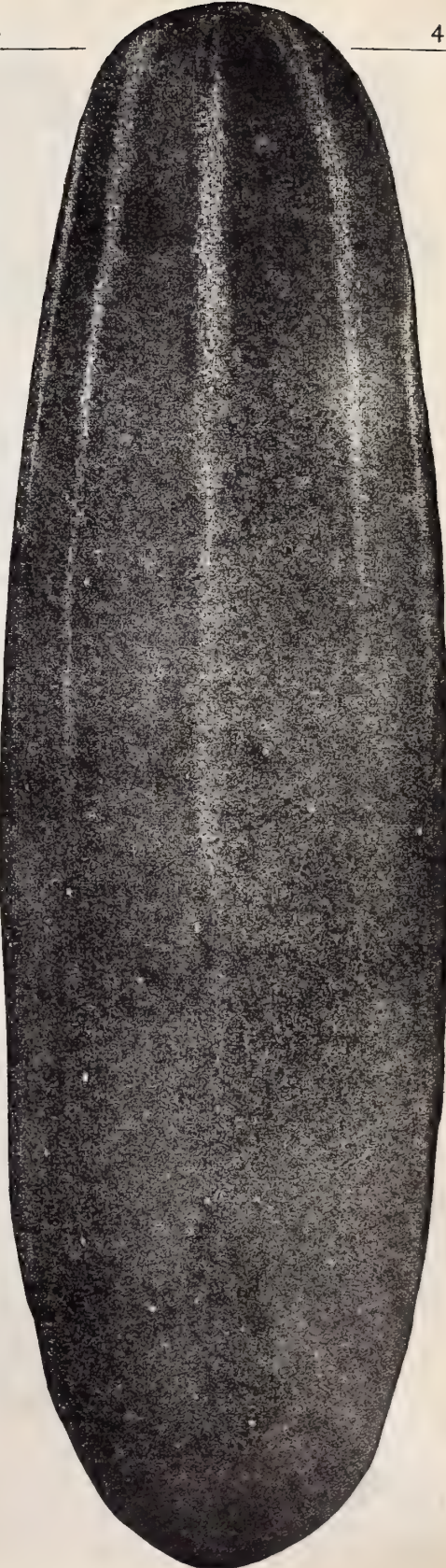
Japanese Climbing Cucumber

This variety is a strong, vigorous grower. Vines attain twice the length of the common varieties. The young plants are bushy, but as soon as they become well established begin to climb and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises, thus saving much valuable space in small gardens. With this cucumber the product of a given area can be increased three-fold. The fruits are 10 to 12 inches in length, of a fine green color; the flesh is thick, and firm, never bitter, and fine for pickling as well as slicing. It is very prolific, and the fruits being raised well above the ground, never suffering from wet weather or insects, vines are proof against mildew and continue bearing till late in the season. (See illustration.) Pkt., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Why Not Now?

Do you know of any real good reason why you should not order your seeds now? Send now and be sure of right seeds to plant when the season is at hand.

The Finest Cucumber on Earth—Extra Dark Strain HASTINGS' White Spine Cucumber—For Market Gardeners, Shippers and Home Use.





A Single Plant of HASTINGS' Everbearing Cucumber

Our Everbearing Cucumber This variety has proved very useful on account of its everbearing character—notice the habit of growth in illustration. The first cucumbers are ready very early; then the vines continue to flower and produce fruit continually until late in the season, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all sorts in cultivation. A single vine will exhibit at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth; the small ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color, and just the right size for pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Chicago Pickle This variety is one to grow for pickling purposes only. While they can be used when full grown for slicing, yet it is pre-eminently a pickling variety over the country. Its small size, dark green color and immense productiveness make it a favorite for that purpose. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Early Green Cluster Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER—A GREAT FAVORITE WITH FLORIDA TRUCK GROWERS

Early Fortune Cucumber

This is a recent introduction and is much liked by market gardeners, in certain parts of Florida, as a variety for shipment to Northern markets, holding as it does its dark green color for many days after picking. **Early Fortune** is of a deep green color and don't show up white color before maturing as do most of the old strains of the White Spine. Stays plump and fine looking after reaching markets North. It's of good shape, regular growth and an extra dark green color seldom found. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid. 10 lbs. or over, not prepaid, at 80 cts. per lb.

Early Frame Popular early variety for home gardens in the South. Medium size, good for slicing, and, in its smaller stages, makes an excellent pickling variety. Good for home use and nearby markets only. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Giant Pera Distinct variety from Asia. Fruits grow extra large size, sometimes 15 to 20 inches in length. Skin is thin, while the flesh is unusually thick, producing but few seeds. Color light green with smooth skin. Especially good variety for light warm soils. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.00. Seed very scarce.

OUR KLONDIKE CUCUMBER—ONE OF OUR VARIETIES THAT ALWAYS STAYS GREEN

The Klondike Cucumber

Our Special Strain. When the Klondike Cucumber was first introduced we were much impressed with many of its good points, but it was so irregular that we did not care to list it until we had bred it up to a satisfactory strain. We have it now and are sure you will be pleased with it. It's a very attractive dark

green sort, a green that stays for days after being picked or shipped. The cucumbers are 7 to 8 inches long, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and very regular in size and shape. Is extra early, of most attractive green color and unsurpassed for slicing. When young makes excellent pickles. Prolific, very hardy and a sure cropper. Packet, 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid. 10-lb. lots or over not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.

USEFUL GOURDS

One packet each of four useful varieties on the farm—25 cents; postpaid—**Sugar Trough, Japanese Nest Egg, Dipper and Dishcloth Gourds.**

Gourds furnish many useful household articles, and are easily grown anywhere in the South. Care should be taken not to grow them near squash and pumpkins, as they cross easily and make the squash intensely bitter. They should be grown where they have a chance to climb on fences or trellises for best results.

Sugar Trough This immense gourd can be used for innumerable purposes about the farm. With the top or neck sawed off it can be used for buckets, baskets, soap dishes, hens' nests or water dishes for poultry. Packet, 10 cents

Nest Egg

This small white fruited variety

will give you a plentiful supply of durable nest eggs. They are light, and when properly dried resemble eggs very closely and are uninjured by cold or wet. Do not plant in very rich soil or the fruits will be too large. Packet, 10 cents.

The Dipper The variety from which the long handled dippers are made. Packet, 10 cents.

The Dishcloth A most valuable gourd. When fully ripe the skin can be easily removed and the sponge-like interior can be cleaned and dried, then used for dishcloths or in place of sponges. They are fine. Packet, 10 cents.

Eggplant In Florida and the Lower South seed should be sown in hot beds in January and February. In this latitude the hot beds should be started between February 15th and March 15th. The seed will not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence the necessity of artificial heat early in the season. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be set in open ground, if danger of frost is past, 3 feet apart each way. Cultivate often, keeping them free from weeds and grass. In June and July seed can be planted in Florida for a fall and early winter shipping crop.

Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

This variety is the standard for purity and excellence for Eggplant in all the market gardening sections of the South. It has been grown for 16 years by market gardeners with profitable results and in the home gardens with entire satisfaction. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. There is no crop we exercise more care in and in which our constant and continued selections show better results. In a properly cultivated crop streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark rich purple color. The earliest of all large fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "die-back," which is so disastrous to this crop in so many sections. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

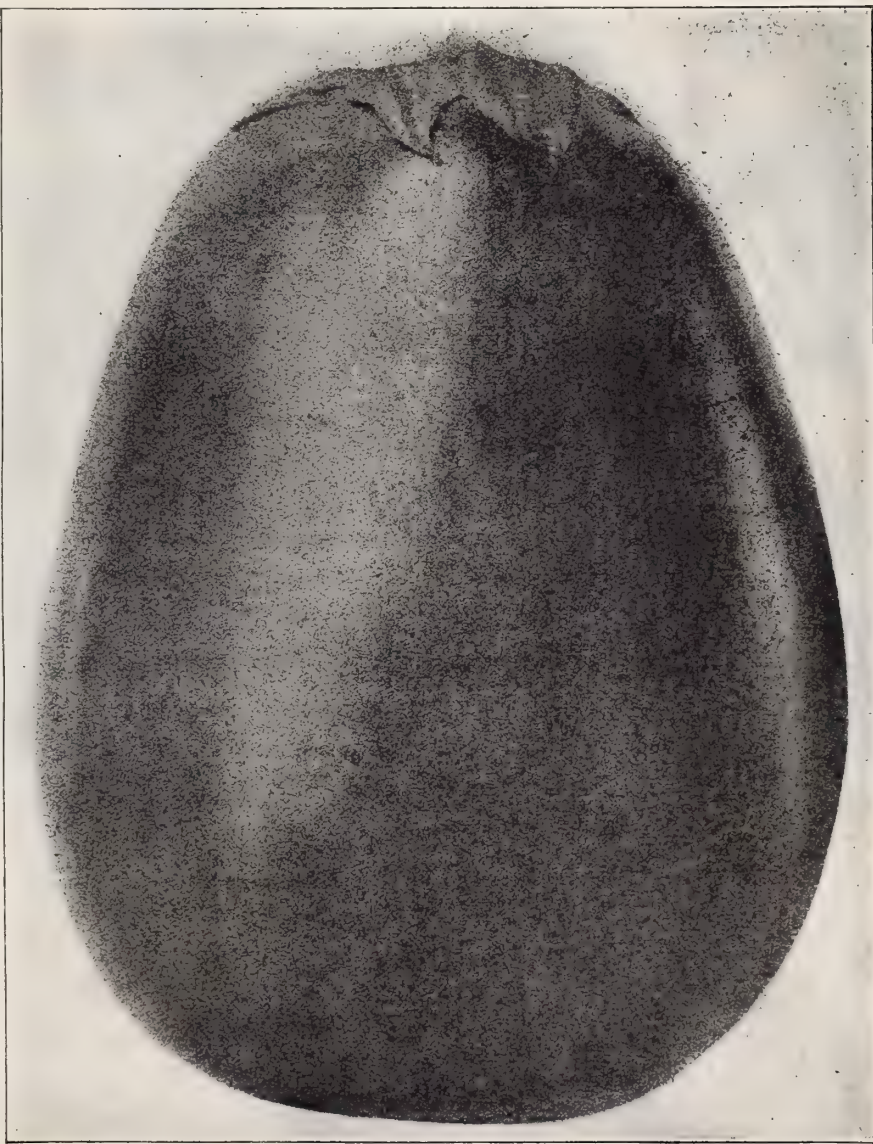
Early Long Purple Very early variety, suitable for family gardens only. Fruit 6 to 10 inches long and of good quality. Packet, 5 cts.; ½ ounce, 15 cts., ounce, 25 cts.; ¼ pound, 75 cts.

Kale or Borecole For "Greens"

We sincerely wish we could get our friends to grow Kale more extensively as it is so much superior in eating qualities to the collards. Kale is more hardy than cabbage and will stand through the entire winter in any ordinary season in the central and lower South. It is much improved in quality by being touched with frost. Of all the cabbage tribe this is the most finely flavored and it would be more generally grown were its good qualities more widely known. It is a favorite vegetable to furnish "greens" in the South during winter and spring, and for that use there is nothing better. Sow 1 oz. of seed for 100 feet of row, 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

Early Green Curled—Also variously known as "Dwarf German," "Dwarf Curled Scotch" and "Siberian." This is the variety usually sown in the fall for spring use. It is rather low growing, with fine curled leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—Tall growing, very ornamental variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.



Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

Georgia "Seeds received all right. You gave more and better seeds for the money than any other seedsman I ever dealt with. I thank you."—Norris C. Milburn, Irwin County, Georgia.

Florida "Seed came promptly and are satisfactory. Mailed order to you 2 p. m. on Thursday and following Tuesday morning had a good stand up. This I think speaks well for the attention you give orders and the productive power of Florida soil."—Z. Graham, Marion County.

Texas "The garden seed I bought of you were good and not a disappointment as some seed I have bought from Northern seed houses have been. Your Tom Watson Watermelon has the good points of all and the defects of none." John T. Allison, Milam County, Texas.

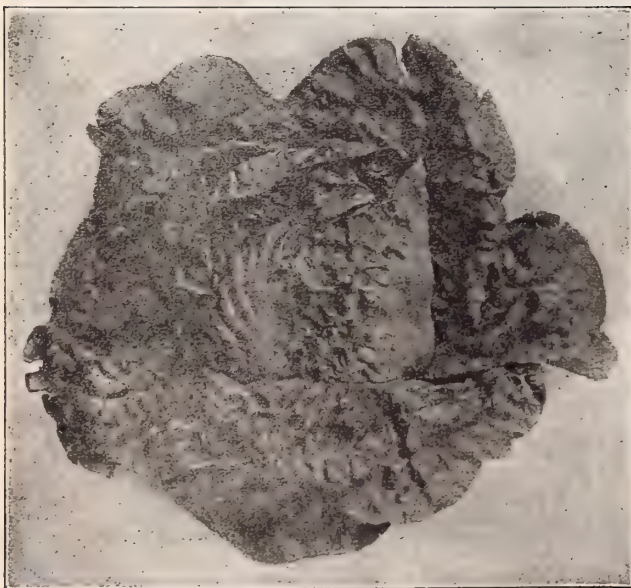
Louisiana "Garden seeds I got from you in the spring were the very best. Hastings' Prolific Corn is splendid." S. J. W. Bennett, St. Helena Parish.

HASTINGS' LETTUCE SEED FOR MARKET CROPS

Lettuce seed is one of our great specialties and in addition to supplying nearly one hundred and fifty thousand family gardens each year we sell thousands of pounds of highest grade lettuce to shippers and market gardeners. Our four great market varieties, Big Boston, Florida Header, Dixie Hard Head, and California Cream Butter have no equals. The high quality of HASTINGS' LETTUCE SEED is known everywhere in the South where lettuce is grown, for purity, hardness of heads and slowness to run to seed. Our lettuce seed is all grown in California by the most careful lettuce seed grower in the world and the crops are personally inspected by Mr. Hastings almost every year during the growing season so as to insure the quality being kept up to the HASTINGS' standard. Do you know of any other seed firm where the head of the house or even an employee will travel over 6,000 miles each year to see that every possible care is taken to have the lettuce seed just right?



A Field of Our Big Boston Lettuce Ready for Shipping. Note the Regularity of Growth



Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce

Big Boston

The illustration above shows a field of our Big Boston. It is perfection in that variety and you can't buy any Big Boston at any price that is superior to our strain. So firm and solid are the heads of our strain of Big Boston that almost every head has to be cut open before seed stalks can grow. It is the standard market garden and shipping variety, grown almost exclusively in many sections for shipment and for market. Extra large, round, firm heading variety, and makes a good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is grown for us by the best lettuce seed grower in the world and is the purest stock obtainable. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; 5 pounds, \$5.00.

Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce

This is one of our earliest introductions and no variety that we have carried has ever had a steadier sale. It is not a shipping lettuce but belongs to the "crisp" leaved class, superb for home gardens and nearby markets. When properly grown it reaches large size, one gardener near Gainesville, Florida, producing a single head weighing nearly 4 pounds. It is always large with outer leaves clear light green, the inside of the head being almost white. Leaves are large, extra crisp and tender and entirely free from bitterness. Especially good for fall plantings in Florida and along the Gulf Coast during fall and early winter. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Iceberg Lettuce

Very ornamental as well as being an exceedingly crisp, tender variety, growing a long time before running to seed. Known as a "crisp" leaved variety, and is a hard header. Splendid for open ground planting or for forcing, heads of conical shape and uniform size. Heads tightly folded and blanched to a beautiful white. Outer leaves light green, growing closely up around the head. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

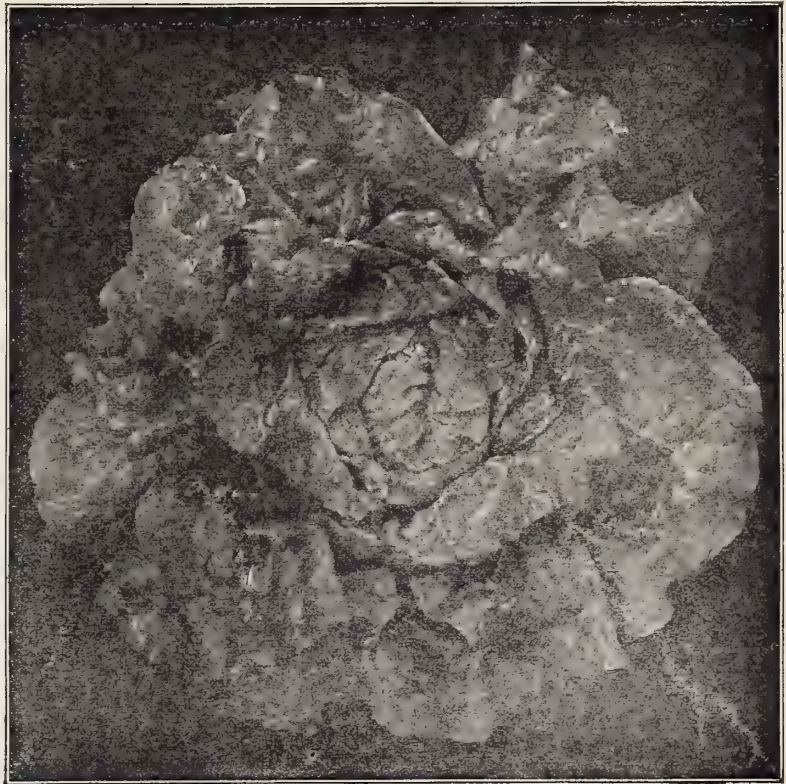
Hastings' Florida Header

Florida Header is one of our favorites. It has stood the test of time. We have sold it for 16 years, and it is recognized as one of the leading varieties for either market or home use. No better variety exists for anyone who wants large, solid heads. It's a large variety, heading quickly, and is slow to run to seed. Very resistant to both heat and cold, passing through severe freezes practically unharmed. It is crisp and tender, and its fine appearance adds greatly to its selling qualities. In field tests it held up over two weeks over Big Boston before running to seed. You make no mistake in planting Florida Header for either market, shipping or home use. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10 cents; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cents; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

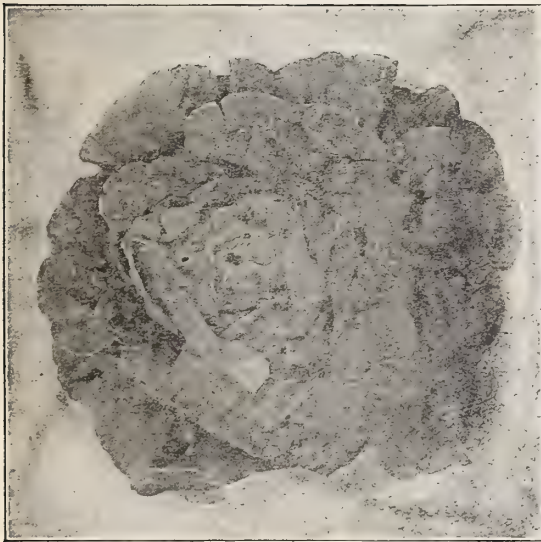
Hastings' Superba Lettuce

This is the biggest lettuce of all. It is a most beautiful, solid, extra large heading variety, especially resistant to heat. Outside leaves light green, becoming more and more yellow toward the center. This will be found especially desirable for home gardens and nearby markets, but not for shipment for long distances. For crispness, tenderness, and freedom from bitterness it is unexcelled. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Grand Rapids Loose-headed fringed and curled. Growth quick and compact. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.



Hastings' Florida Header—A Superb Shipper and Market Variety



New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce

In a visit to one of our California seed farms some years ago, our Mr. Hastings was most favorably impressed with this new extra hard heading lettuce. It was such a hard header that it was very difficult to get it to produce seed. In recent inspection trips he has been more and more impressed with its great value, both for the home and market gardener as well as superiority over any other known variety for hardness of head and slowness to run to seed in the spring. On the California farms every head has to be cut before it will throw seed stalks. See illustration above.

In general character of growth and appearance it is much like the California Cream Butter, but is a much harder header, presents better appearance in market, and is slower than any other variety to run to seed. Heads large and solid. Seed supply rather limited as yet. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$6.25.

California Cream Butter Also known as "Royal" in some localities. Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain, grown on the California farm that is noted for the production of high quality seed of this variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Well Known Varieties of Lettuce

Golden Gate, Denver Market, Improved Hanson, Tomhannock, Satisfaction, Prize Head, All-Year-Round, Salamander, B. S. Simpson, Philadelphia Butter, White Paris Cos' B. S. Tennis Ball. Each, packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.



California Cream Butter or Royal Cabbage Lettuce

Winner of First Prize at the Rockyford Colorado Fair Both in 1910 and 1911

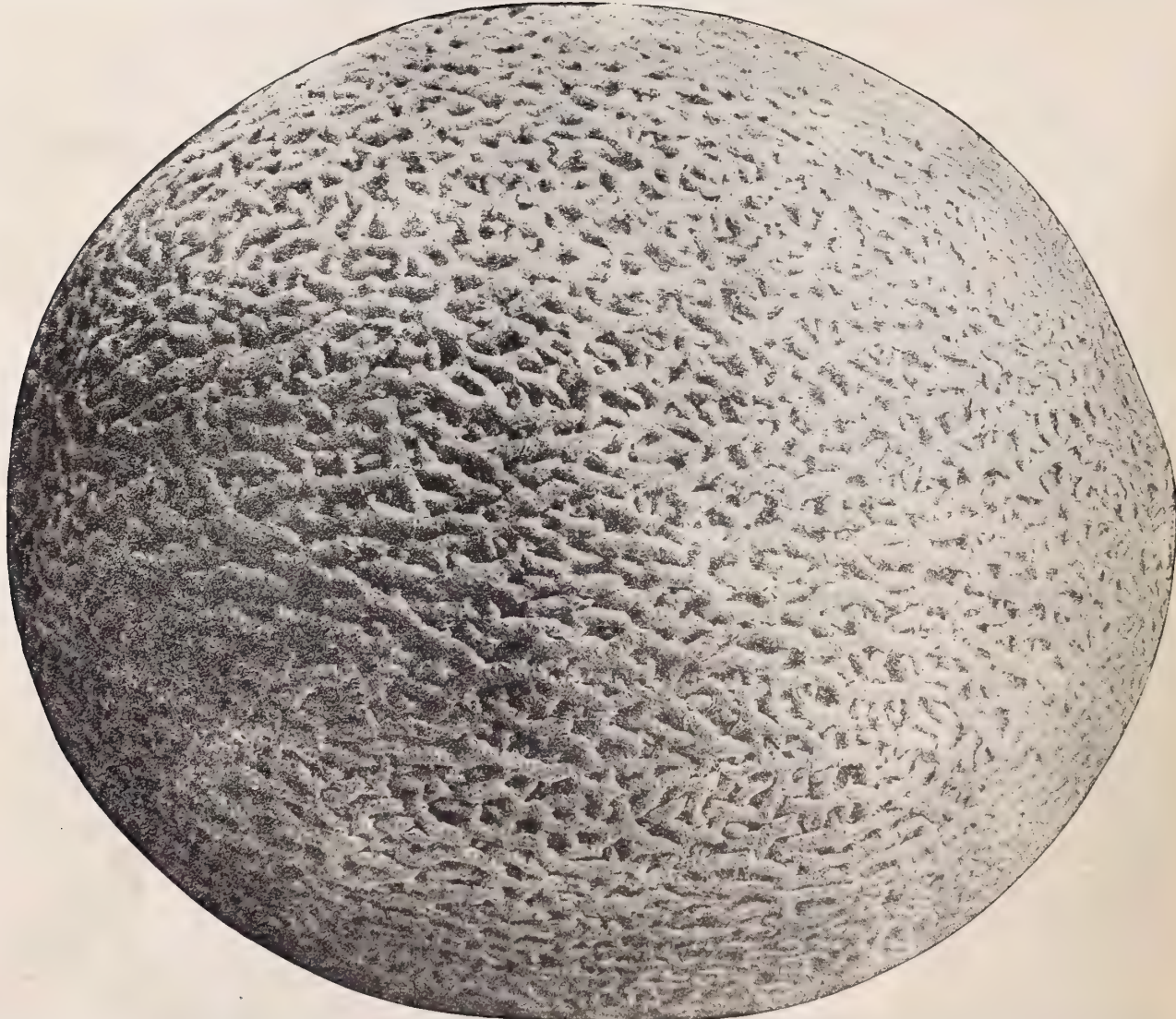
Cantaloupes are worked finer in the Rockyford, Colorado, section than in any other place in the world and it is no small honor to have won first prize over all the famous growers of that section but that's exactly what we did in both 1910 and 1911, crates of Eden Gem Rockyford cantaloupes from our seed fields walking away with the Blue Ribbon at the Rockyford fair two years in succession. This is simply in line with all our seed growing efforts; to grow the best that's possible, regardless of cost.

This Eden Gem type was selected by our **Mr. Hastings**, after a personal inspection of the fields of the best growers in the Rockyford section, several years ago, as being the best type of the Rockyford in existence. The winning of first prize on cantaloupes at the great Rockyford fair two years in succession shows the correctness of his judgment as to variety and the high quality of our seed growing work.

We furnish our Rockyford grower new stock seed to plant every year. Before the melons ripen a representative of this house goes to Rockyford, sees the melons gathered and cut; the seed saved, cleaned and dried, sacked and put on the cars for Atlanta. We have a man on the job from

start to finish. That's why we know exactly what we have in our Eden Gem Cantaloupe. It is unequalled by any other cantaloupe in the country and it's good South and North, East and West. It's a money-maker for any melon grower. Vines stay green longer than others; it's remarkably free from rust and has the finest and most perfect netting we have ever seen. "Slick" melons don't grow in our Eden Gem.

Hundreds of Southern cantaloupe shippers know **Hastings' Eden Gem**, but it was almost by accident that a firm of truck growers in New York who make a specialty of growing specially fancy cantaloupes got some of our seed last year. F. & H. P. Langdon, of Constable, New York, wrote us as follows: "After trying out your Eden Gem Cantaloupe we feel so good about them that we think you ought to know it. The enclosed sheet we are putting in each basket shipped tells some of their good points, but does not do them justice after all. We are getting \$2.50 per 40-pound basket. It was a lucky day when we saw your advertisement." Their circular says, "This melon is as near perfect as a melon can be. The heaviest netted, thickest meat, smallest seed cavity we have ever seen. For sweetness and flavor they are unexcelled."

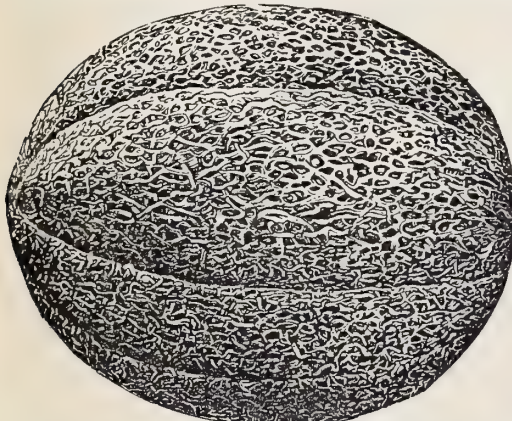


Hastings' Eden Gem Cantaloupe

Perfection of the Rockyford strains and the only sure money-maker for the grower who plants for shipment or market. This strain was selected as the best by our **Mr. Hastings** who made a personal inspection of the Rockyford section and growing crops three years ago and the fact that melons from our seed crop take first prizes over all others at the great Rockyford fair is evidence that he made no mistake. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.75 per pound.**

Texas Cannonball Cantaloupe

A splendid cantaloupe of Texas origin. Comparatively early, of medium size, and flattened rounded shape. In flavor it is first class. Very densely netted, in fact its dense netting makes it almost sun and insect proof, and this is an immense advantage where insects are troublesome and the melons are liable to sunscald. Is almost solid, having a very small seed cavity. If you have found it difficult to grow the other varieties, try Cannonball. It succeeds where other sorts fail entirely. Packet, 10 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cts.; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.



Ponce de Leon Cantaloupe

than most varieties in the South, but its superior quality makes it well worth the extra trouble. The melons frequently weigh 8 to 10 pounds each. Seed crop very short. Packet, 10 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cts.; pound, \$1.25.

Early Netted Gem Identical with Rockyford in every respect except in shape, which is almost globular. Melons very uniform in size, regularly ribbed and heavily netted; are extra early with thick green flesh of the finest flavor. Fine for either home use or shipping. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 85c.; postpaid.

The Banana Cantaloupe We now have a supply of seed of this splendid melon with its banana-like flavor. Melons grow 24 to 30 inches long, stand summer sun as no other cantaloupe will, and continue to bear until late in the season. It should be in every home garden in the South both for late use and on account of its fine flavor and eating qualities. Send in your order early as the demand will be heavy. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.



Genuine Rockyford Cantaloupe—The Original Strain

Ponce de Leon

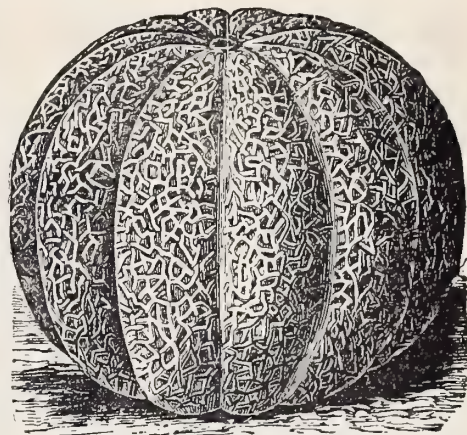
A favorite second early large size melon for home gardens. Flesh is very thick, green, and of most delicious flavor, regularly ribbed and densely netted. Skin is green but turns to a beautiful golden yellow when ripe. Seed crop very short. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cts.; pound, \$1.00.

Improved Citron Nutmeg

Another of the best flavored, medium-sized slightly flattened, early cantaloupes. It is especially good and is noted for its rich, spicy flavor so desirable in cantaloupes. It is a "quality" melon especially desirable for home use and nearby markets. Will not stand shipment. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cts.; pound, \$1.00.

Montreal Market

One of the largest varieties and the finest flavored and spiciest of all cantaloupes. Requires better attention



Texas Cannonball Cantaloupe

for home use and nearby markets. Will not stand shipment. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cts.; pound, \$1.00.



Early Netted Gem Cantaloupe

Rockyford (Original Strain)

A very popular early variety of cantaloupe for the entire South for market or home use. The true type of the original Rockyford is shown by this illustration, and if you are growing for home use or nearby market you will find this entirely satisfactory. For the shipper where standard size and heaviest netting are all important we recommend our Edcn Gem, but for all others this original Rockyford is a good cantaloupe. It's regularly ribbed, well netted, good size and has thick, green flesh of the most delicious flavor.

Our seed is from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes, and is not the seed from the remains of the Southern and Colorado shipping crops such as is commonly sold. This "cull" seed is offered to us regularly every year at from 10 to 25 cents per pound, and it is sold to seedsmen every year who are thus able to make "cut prices." If any one is willing to plant "cull" seed he is welcome to buy it elsewhere. We don't buy it or have it for sale. The personal inspection work of our Mr. Hastings every year saves you from getting trash of that kind, not only in Rockyford Cantaloupe but hundreds of other items in this catalogue. **Genuine Rockyford Cantaloupe**, original strain, packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 85c.; postpaid. 10-lb. lots and over, not prepaid, 65c per lb.

Extra Early Hackensack Crop very short. One of the best varieties for home use and nearby markets, but too large for shipping. Good size, 3 to 5 pounds; extra fine quality. Meat thick and rich, spicy flavor, skin densely netted. Packet, 10 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cts.; pound, \$1.25.

Early Jenny Lind A small sized extra early, most deliciously flavored cantaloupe. Introduced many years ago and has always been a great favorite for family use wherever it has become known. Well adapted to all the Southern States and is one of the most prolific cantaloupes grown. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

HASTINGS' WATERMELON SEED

Is Strictly Southern Grown and Saved from Crops Grown Exclusively for Seed. All Seed Taken from Selected Melons Only. No Melons Sold or Shipped from Our Crops

FACTS ABOUT WATERMELON SEED

Outside of our specially grown watermelon seed there are three general sources of supply of watermelon seed for the seed trade of the United States.

First is seed from Kansas and Nebraska. This seed is grown on rich prairie soils forcing a rank growth of vines and rapid growing, inferior tasteless melons. The growing season is short, a large part of the melons never mature. The seed is saved from everything; big, little, perfect and imperfect, matured melons and half ripe ones with hard centers. Like produces like, and almost in every instance where we have investigated cases of watermelon crops having what are known as "hard centers" the seed has come from seedsmen who obtain their supply from these Western prairie States.

A second source of supply is from the Southern States where crops are grown for seed purposes, but seed saved from everything, large and small, perfect and imperfect. We have seen crops of this kind where seed were being saved from melons weighing not over two or three pounds, most of them diseased and rotten ended. Many Northern houses are using the latter seed and have been for years. They can buy and sell it at a cheap price, but you don't and can't expect to get good melons from seed saved like that. Every cent saved by you if you purchase such seed costs you dollars in your crop grown from it.

The third source of supply is the worst. In Florida and Georgia there are thousands of acres of watermelons planted every year for shipment to the Northern markets. The shipping season is a short one and usually about half the melons produced are shipped, and this part shipped is always the pick of the patch. The small, inferior melons, the "culls," are left. After the shipping season is over gangs of men go through the fields and seed is saved from everything that is left. Every melon fit to save seed from has been shipped and seed is saved only from melons that should have been used to feed the hogs.

Hastings' Watermelon Seed is from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes in the South. Our crops are given highest culture. Not a melon is sold or shipped from our seed crops. In seed saving no seed is taken from imperfect melons or from melons weighing less than 15 pounds. Seed is saved only from the best melons and we feed hogs on what most every other grower gets most of his seed from.

HOW TO GROW GOOD MELONS

The South is the home of the watermelon, and every one wants to grow them to perfection. There is nothing that can take the place of a large, sweet, juicy watermelon on a hot summer day, and our special strains of Southern grown melon seed should be used in every garden in the South where something especially good is wanted.

Melons do best in a rich, sandy loam soil, but where this is not obtainable they can be grown on clay lands or warm sunny hillsides. The best fertilizer is well rotted stable manure. The hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Plow deeply and cultivate thoroughly, reducing the soil to a fine condition. Watermelons do not root very deeply, but they do spread. In applying fertilizer spread it to a considerable distance, say 3 feet out from the center of each hill. It is well to encourage this natural tendency to spread the roots. Where it is necessary to use commercial fertilizer use one as near the following formula as possible: Nitrogen, 3%; Potash, 8%; Phosphoric Acid (available), 8%. This formula has given best results on melon lands. Use from 2 to 3 pounds of the above formula to each hill, working it in and mixing it thoroughly with the soil. This should be done 10 days to 2 weeks before the seed is planted. First plantings can be made as soon as soil gets warm in the spring, and succession plantings can be made up to June in this latitude. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning out after the rough leaves have formed to the 2 strongest plants in each hill. Cultivate lightly until runners come out well into the middles. If large weeds come up, cut them off. Do not pull them up, as it disturbs both the roots and the vines. The vines after they begin to run should never be moved or disturbed. It always injures the crop. When there are plenty of blooms on the plants pinch off the ends of the runners. Where extra large melons are desired leave only 1 plant to each hill and only 1 or 2 melons to each vine.

It is useless to try to grow good melons from any seed except carefully selected Southern grown. If you have **Hastings' melon seed** you will not be disappointed in your melon crop. In home garden plantings—delayed until the ground is warm—1 ounce of seed will usually plant 25 hills; or at rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre. In the early plantings for shipping crops it is advisable to use at least 3 pounds per acre to insure a stand in the rather cold ground. Melons require about 125 days to mature,



A GOOD SWEET JUICY OLD-TIME AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE WATERMELON

Hastings' Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon

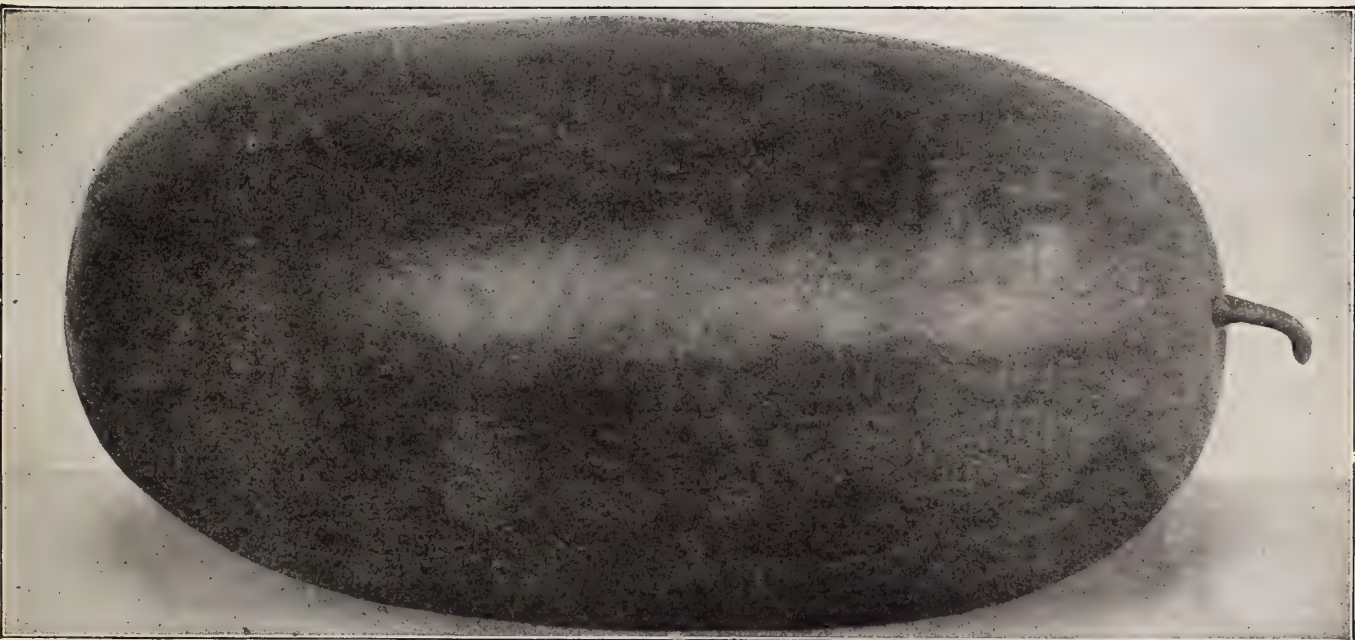
It is simply perfection. Every seed of it is taken from melons weighing 30 pounds or over and 60 to 70-pound melons are nothing unusual in our crops. If you have been buying seed of "Georgia Rattlesnake" as usually sold you don't know how good the Rattlesnake melon is. The melons grown from our seed of this are so fine that they cannot fail to give you entire satisfaction. We consider "Augusta Rattlesnake" the best second early melon there is. Plant some of it this year. **Packet, 10 cts.; ounce 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35 cts.; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75 cents per pound.**

This is the variety that made Georgia famous as a melon-growing State. No place in the world produces such melons as the Rattlesnake grown in certain sections of the South. No one has such pure seed of the famous variety as ourselves. It is simply perfection. Every seed of it is taken from melons weighing 30 pounds or over and 60 to 70-pound melons are nothing unusual in our crops. If you have been buying seed of "Georgia Rattlesnake" as usually sold you don't know how good the Rattlesnake melon is. The melons grown from our seed of this are so fine that they cannot fail to give you entire satisfaction. We consider "Augusta Rattlesnake" the best second early melon there is. Plant some of it this year. **Packet, 10 cts.; ounce 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35 cts.; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75 cents per pound.**



PLANT THE WATSON OR "TOM WATSON" WATERMELON. IT'S A GOOD ONE. (See last page of cover.)

There are many people that agree with Tom Watson's political views and many that don't. However, we never have seen anybody that didn't acknowledge that the Watson or "Tom Watson" watermelon was one of the best melons they ever grew. We have watched this melon for several years and grew about 125 acres of it in seed crop last year. It's an all right melon in every respect. It has the best of eating qualities and it stands shipment as well as the best of shipping melons such as Eden, Triumph, Kolb Gem and others. If you grow the Watson melon you have something that sells on sight in Southern markets at a good price; it stands shipment North perfectly and if you have to eat it at home you won't find it inferior to Florida Favorite, Kleckley or Alabama Sweet. The Watson is an all right combination melon, good at all times and for all purposes. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 75 cents per pound.



Alabama Sweet, the Great Southwestern Melon

The genuine strain grown almost exclusively in Texas and the southwest. The above is from a photograph of one of our Alabama Sweet in our seed crop. A splendid combination melon for shipping, market or home use. In shape and general appearance much like Florida Favorite, but averages much larger and has slightly darker markings. Sells on sight in either Southern or Northern markets. Early, bright scarlet flesh, fine grained, solid, sweet and free from stringiness. You will like it. **Packet 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts., postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid at 60 cents per pound.**

Hastings' Watermelon Collections

HASTINGS' HOME GARDEN COLLECTION

7 PACKETS 25 CENTS. One full-sized packet each of Augusta Rattlesnake, Kleckley Sweet, Alabama Sweet, Florida Favorite, Hastings' Tinker, The Jones and Black Diamond, all exceptionally fine varieties for home use. This collection will furnish any ordinary family plenty of first-class melons all season. Only 25 cents for the 7 packets, postpaid.

HASTINGS' 4-OUNCE MELON COLLECTION

4 OUNCES POSTPAID 25 CENTS. Some prefer fewer varieties but more of them. For 25 cents we will send you postpaid one ounce each of Florida Favorite, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings Tinker and Alabama Sweet. Each one of these is a splendid home garden variety for all parts of the South.

HASTINGS' 1-ACRE MELON COLLECTION

LOTS of our friends like to plant about an acre of assorted varieties. A little over a pound of seed will plant an acre nicely. For \$1.00 we will send you postpaid one-fourth pound each of our Florida Favorite, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings' Tinker, Alabama Sweet and Kleckley Sweet. You couldn't get a finer assortment if you tried, and every seed is from our own special crops grown exclusively for seed purposes. If you want an acre of the best melons in your section send us \$1.00 for this collection.



Hastings' Selected Florida Favorite Watermelon (The Very Best)

Our special selection and growth of Florida Favorite has given us an unsurpassed extra early, good quality, medium-sized melon, just the right kind for home use and near-by markets. It's a large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon, of dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green, very early and prolific. Rind of medium thickness, rather tough, making it a good shipper. Flesh red, very crisp, tender and juicy. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 80 cts.; postpaid. In lots of 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 60 cts. per pound.

Mammoth Ironclad Immense size, handsomely marked, oblong shape, flesh bright red and very solid. The rind while very thin is remarkably hard. One of the very best. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.; postpaid.

Ice Cream or Peerless True White-Seeded Variety—Flavor always good, sweet and delicious; flesh solid and of rich scarlet color; seeds white. Form is oblong, the rind is quite thin and dark green in color. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.

Black Diamond It is very vigorous, and is earlier than any standard variety. It is immensely prolific, one melon grower loading five cars from five acres of it and then had large quantities of salable melons left. The melons in these cars averaged 34 pounds each. Melons are of very uniform shape and as good in shipping as Kolb's Gem. Of a deep, glossy green color when ripe, which gives them the appearance of having been varnished. Southern grown seed. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

ONE OF HASTINGS' BIG, SWEET, JUICY WATERMELONS

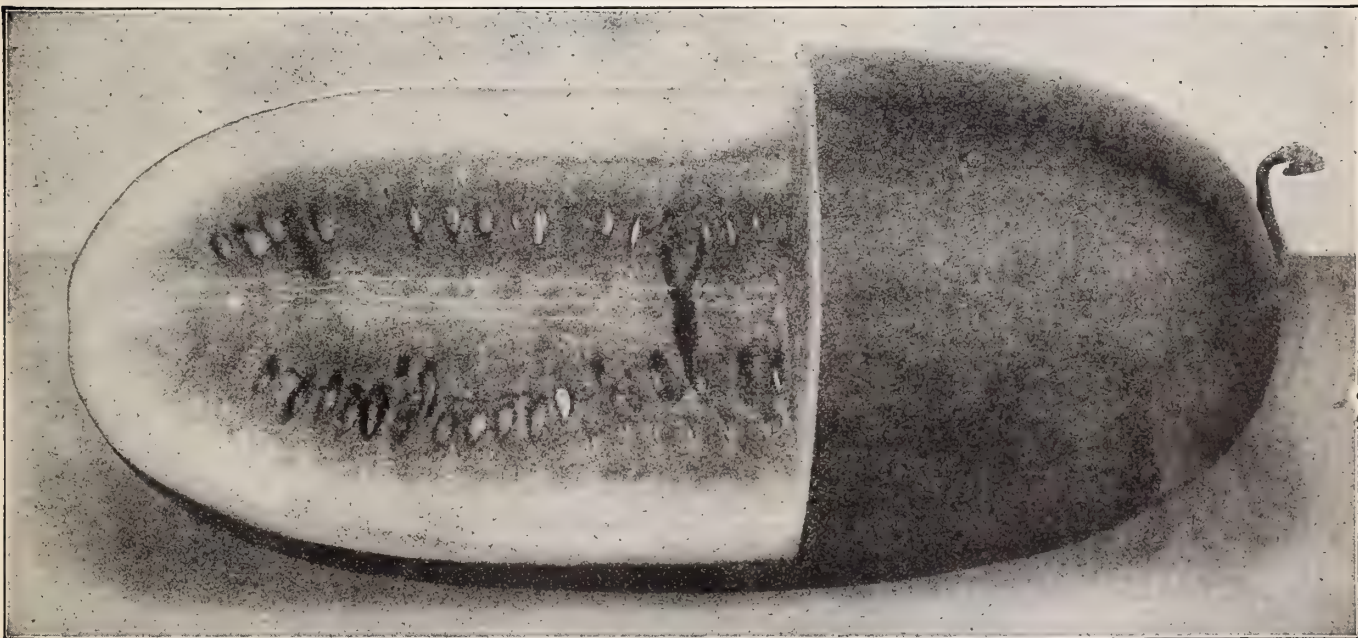
Eaten in the middle of a hot summer day will do more towards making you feel kindly toward your fellowman than almost anything you could do. A hot, tired man and a cool, sweet watermelon go together on a mid-summer day as nothing else does. We can guarantee that you will be the hot, tired man next June and July, and we know that if you have a patch of melons from HASTINGS' SEED you will have just the right kind of melons to make you feel satisfied with life after eating them. One of our Augusta Rattlesnakes, Florida Favorites, Alabama Sweets, Kleckley Sweets, Tinkers or Watsons will just fill the bill next summer.



Our Kleckley Sweet Our **Kleckley Sweet** shown above is one of the most popular early melons grown in the South. No melon has ever before attained such popularity in so short a time for home use and nearby markets. It's a perfect melon for that purpose. Its eating qualities leave nothing to be desired. Vines are strong and vigorous, and melons are medium to large in size. Oblong as shown in our illustration, taken from a photograph of a melon grown in our seed crops. Melons grow from 18 to 24 inches in length and 10 to 12 inches through. Skin is a very rich dark green. Flesh is rich bright scarlet, ripening up close to the skin, the rind seldom being over a half inch in thickness. It is grown here in the South, and seed saved only from selected melons. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.; postpaid. In 10-lb. lots or over not prepaid, 60c. per lb.

The Jones or Philip Jones This big melon originated with the late Philip Jones, of Burke County, Georgia, and is known under both the name of **Jones** and **Philip Jones** melon. In shape it is almost round and has the peculiarity of almost always lying on the blossom end while growing. Melons average large to very large, often weighing 70 to 80 pounds. Its eating quality is superb. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Georgia Sugar Loaf That old-time Southern favorite. Long and greenish white color, with crisp, tender, red flesh and thin rind. Immense size, 60-lb. melons being common. Fine for home use and a quick seller in Southern markets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

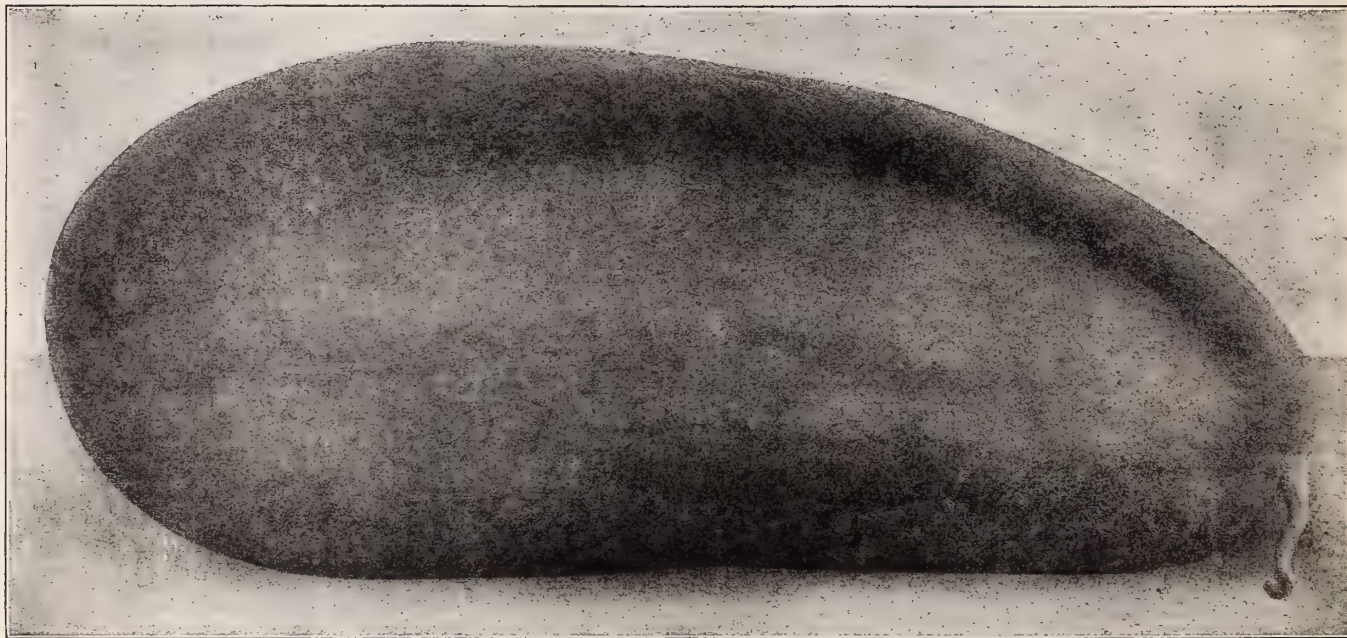


Hastings' Tinker

A melon strictly for home use and near-by markets. Sweetest of all melons, having a distinct honey-like taste. We first discovered this melon near St. Augustine, Florida, and introduced it under the name of **Tinker**. Illustration above from a photograph of a seed crop melon. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

Watermelons Shown From Photographs

On this and preceding pages we illustrate seven varieties of watermelons. Every one of these illustrations are reproduced from photographs of melons taken from our fields growing for seed purposes. The seed you buy from us this spring was saved from melons like these. We cannot show you the true coloring when printed in black, but we can show you the true shape of our melons. When you buy these special varieties of HASTINGS you won't be disappointed.



Hastings' Arkansas Traveler

Photograph from our seed crop. A large, long, weighty melon; always solid, the edible portion extending within half an inch of the skin. Seed variable in color and small, ripening as an intermediate. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity. Fine for late planting to mature in August and September. In many respects Arkansas Traveler is the finest variety we have ever grown. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Seminole

Another extra early, fine quality melon from Florida. Long shape, melons both green and gray in color. Size large to extra large and vines very productive. A favorite wherever it is known. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Citron Green Giant

There are thousands of our lady friends that want to make sweet pickles from citrons every year. For these our Green Giant Citron is the best. Do not plant these anywhere near watermelons, however, for they will cross or "mix," making hard fleshed, almost tasteless melons. Any surplus citrons not needed for pickling make excellent feed for hogs and cattle. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Augusta Round White

A very early Southern melon maturing some three weeks earlier than varieties such as Rattlesnake. Earliest home use melon. Rind tender, flesh bright red, sweet, crisp, and of good flavor. Shape round, color of rind almost white. Packet, 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.



MUSTARD—Grow for Spring Salad

Mustard is the finest for earliest spring salad. It is very hardy and is one of the first things that it's safe to plant in the middle South.

Culture Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 14 to 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grass and weeds. Leaves are large enough to use as a salad in from four to six weeks from sowing, and can be cut all through the winter. Sow from January to April. Use 1 ounce seed to 200 feet of row.

Chinese Mustard (True Stock)—We have sold this variety from China for a number of years. It is much superior to the Southern Curled in size, quality and flavor. Immensely productive, the leaves being twice the size of ordinary mustard and remain tender and fit for use much longer. See the engraving which is a good representation of it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled An old and well-known variety used in all parts of the South for salads, like lettuce, and for boiling. Our strain of this variety is what is sold by many as the "Ostrich Plume" much superior to the old variety in appearance and quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

White Mustard This is the variety seeds of which are used in pickling in family use and the seeds when ground up are what compose what is known as "mustard" in the stores. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 50 cents.

My Order Filled Quick

Allow me to congratulate you on your prompt order filling. Just 34 hours from time my order started from Tifton, the garden seed was back and planted in our garden.—S. E. BLITCH, Tifton, Ga.
NOTE—Tifton, Georgia, is 193 miles from Atlanta, and we try so far as possible to give you just as prompt service in order filling as we did Mr. Blich. 103 people were on our pay roll in our Mail Order Department last season.

GENUINE GEORGIA GROWN OKRA SEED

Okra is a near relative of cotton in a botanical sense and it stands to reason that seed of okra should be grown in the cotton growing region. We have tried growing okra seed farther north, outside of the cotton region, but we must say that we have been disappointed every time we went away from the cotton belt to grow okra seed. This year every pound of okra seed we have has been grown right here in Georgia. Our experience has been that Georgia can and does make better okra seed than any other section and that's exactly the reason why every pound of our okra seed is grown in Georgia now.

Okra or gumbo is a most healthful vegetable and ought to be plentiful in every Southern garden. In our seed growing work here in Georgia we have developed two splendid strains of the White Velvet and Perkins' Mammoth, far superior to what is offered under these names by other houses. Our okra seed will please you. Plant 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of row; about 8 pounds per acre.

Hastings' White Velvet Okra A standard variety throughout the South for home use and local markets. We have a specially fine early strain of this variety, with medium size, round, smooth pods free from ridges and not prickly to the touch. This strain of White Velvet we find to be the best of all the white varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.



15 Years' Experience

W. B. Taylor, McDade, Texas writes: "15 years ago or more I began buying your garden and field seed. I feel it my duty now to express my gratitude for the kind and upright way you have treated me. Your cabbage, turnips and tomatoes beat all others too far to talk about."

Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded Okra

This distinct green-podded okra is by far the best for market and shipping purposes, being used by the Florida shippers almost exclusively to grow for market. We have greatly improved original strain as introduced by us and now its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods shooting out from the bottom of the stalk within three inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head, five to six feet. The pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, nine to ten inches; very slim and do not get hard as is the case with other okras. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.



Moss Curled Parsley

PARSLEY CULTURE—Sow in spring and fall in drills 15 inches apart. Keep well stirred and free from weeds. When plants have become strong thin out to 6 inches apart. Parsley often requires from 3 to 5 weeks to germinate. Soak seed in water 12 hours before planting. Plant 1 ounce seed to 200 feet of row; 3 pounds per acre.

Extra Moss Curled—Our fine strain of Extra Moss Curled is the most ornamental of all varieties. It is handsome enough to have a place in your flower garden. It is the favorite sort for garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. It is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners for that purpose. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Double Curled—Plants of dwarf, compact growth, and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, giving it a general appearance of coarse moss. Often used by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Plain Leaved—Is very hardy, a strong grower, and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

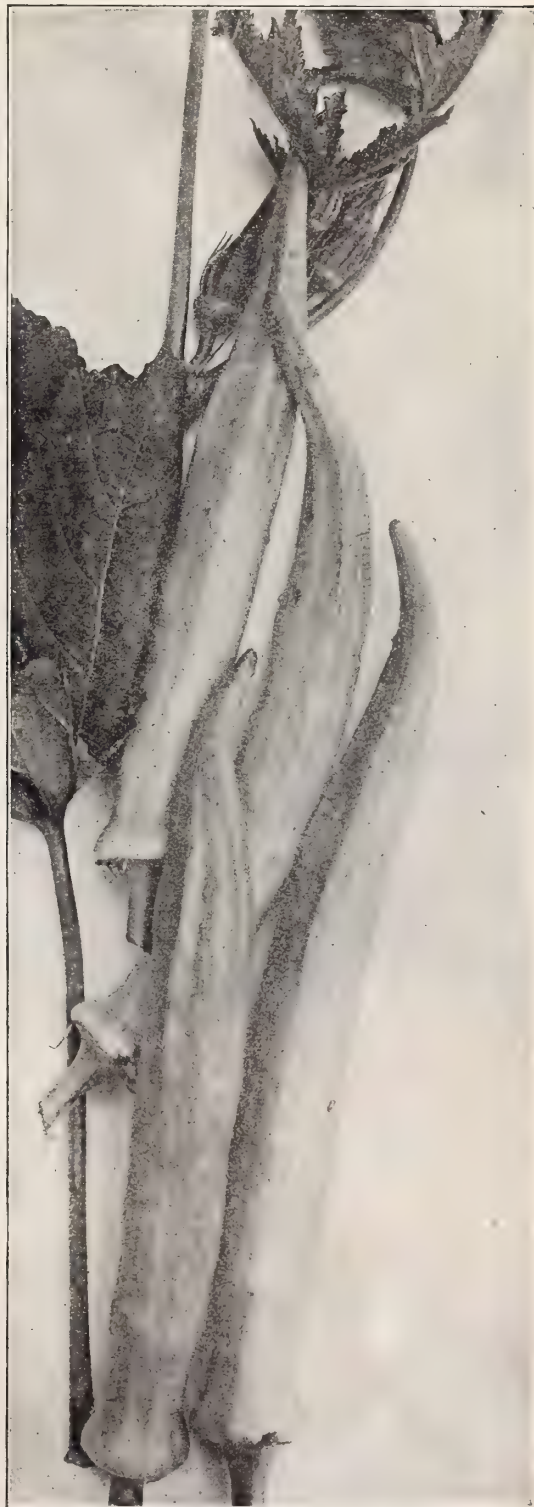
PARSNIPS CULTURE—Sow thickly in drills from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow from September to December for winter and spring crop. Plant 1 ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; 3 pounds per acre.

Improved Hollow Crown—The best all-round variety of parsnips for the South. The leaves start from a small depression in the crown, giving it the name. Rich, sweet flavor and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

FROM MEXICO

We do business in Mexico, as well. Mr. G. A. Stranahan

writing from Elota, Mexico, says: "It gives me pleasure to inform you that I have received the seeds you sent me and they are to my entire satisfaction. Onion seed are partly planted and coming up nicely. Please send to Mr. ——— of Navolota your literature on onions as he has lost fifty pounds of seed this year from bad seed."

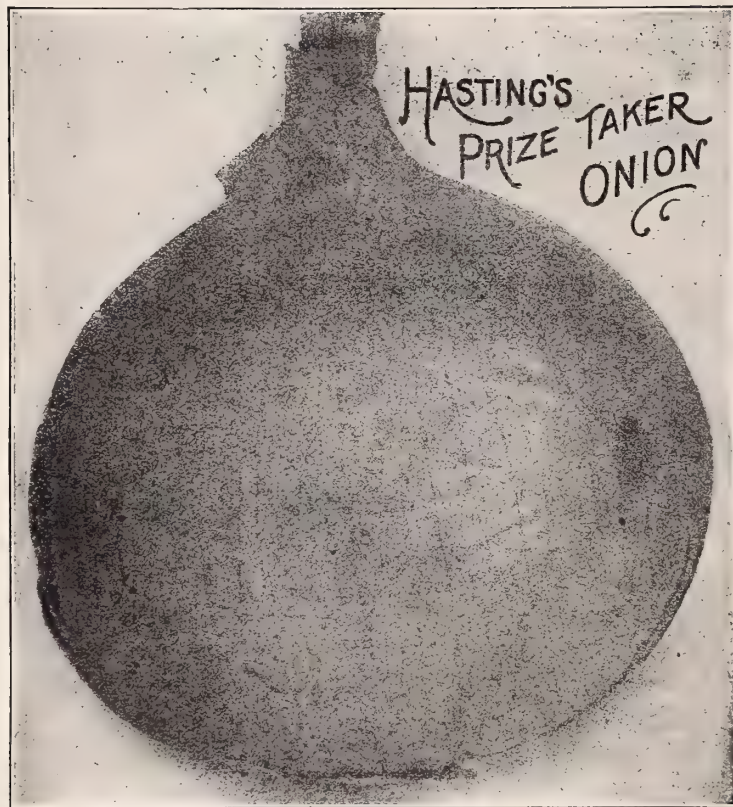


Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded Okra

Why Don't You Grow Onions?

Georgia sends \$500,000 00 or more north every year for onions. The purchases of onions by other Southern States runs the South's onion bill up into the millions. Why don't you do your share towards keeping these onion dollars at home?

Most of us grow a few onions, but hardly enough for family use. There is hardly a month in the year that the country and small town merchant isn't buying Northern onions to supply his trade. Why? Because he can't buy them of you and thousands of others who neglect his most profitable crop. Southwest Texas grows over two million dollars' worth of Bermuda Onions every year and most of these are shipped to Northern States in the spring. Other varieties are more suitable for spring planting, such as Prizetaker, the Globe varieties, Australian Brown, etc. Now as to crop values. It is very seldom that onions sell for less than \$1.00 per bushel; in a rightly grown crop the yield runs from 200 to 600 bushels per acre. Plant onions in 1912; plant plenty for home use and then some to sell in town.



Hastings' American Grown Prizetaker Direct From Seed

Culture For family use onion seed or sets can be planted in any good garden soil as early as ground can be worked in the spring. Ground should be thoroughly broken, well fertilized or manured and then worked down fine, all trash clods or grass roots being removed. The use of sets is not necessary except as a matter of earliness. Where good-shaped, long-keeping onions are desired plant seed instead of sets.

Sow seed at rate of 1 ounce to 200 feet of row, 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Sets vary considerably in size but the average will run about 1 pound of sets to 100 feet of row. Onions from seed will mature full-grown bulbs in 130 to 150 days; from sets 100 to 120 days.

Cover seed in clay or heavy soils $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; in sandy soils 1 inch. If weather and soil is dry firm the soil after planting. As soon as seed is well up begin light surface cultivation and keep this up often. Never let grass and weeds get the start of you. Young onion plants choked with weeds or grass die down in the "set" stage and will have to be held over until the following fall. Cultivation (shallow) should be kept up until bulbs have well formed. Maturity is indicated by the dying down of the tops. When matured dig or plow up and store in a dry place leaving top on until ready for use or market.

If you are interested in onion growing as a market crop, send for our pamphlet on Onion Culture. It gives in detail the methods of many of the best growers of the South. It's free if you ask for it.

Hastings' Prizetaker Onion

We have a Prizetaker Onion of the best American growth far superior to all imported seed of this variety. It has been successfully grown in all parts of the Central South with both spring and fall sowings. The illustration shows the shape of this variety perfectly. It is an immense onion, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Fine bulbs have been raised weighing from 4 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. It ripens up hard and firm and presents a handsome appearance. Flesh is white and fine grained with mild flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Prizetakers in Georgia Mrs. W. P. Jarrett, White Plains, Ga., writes us: "Am taking the liberty of sending you a crate of onions grown from Prizetaker seed bought of you. I want you to criticise the packing. Every one that sees them says they are the finest ever raised in this country."

NOTE.—Our Mr. Hastings has been in all the noted onion growing sections of this country, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California, and he has never seen any Prizetakers superior to this crate shipped us by Mrs. Jarrett, and very few equal to it. It's a disgrace for Georgia to have to send a half million dollars north every year for onions. What is true of Georgia is true of the other Southern States.

Bermuda Onion Seed for Next Fall

A word of explanation is due to those of our friends whom we could not supply last fall with Bermuda Onion seed.

When our 1911 fall catalogue was issued there was every indication of a sufficient crop to supply our requirements. Just before harvest disaster overtook the entire crop in the seed growing districts and it was cut very short. With the very short supply we stopped booking orders in July and had to refuse orders for thousands upon thousands of pounds.

Just as soon as we were informed as to the prospects of a short crop we stopped accepting more orders and were able, through our superior growing arrangements, to fill every accepted order in full, while other houses only supplied their customers with from 20% to 50% of the quantity they had accepted orders for.

At the present time we have booked a little over one-half of our probable supply for delivery next fall. If you use Bermuda Onion seed in quantities of one pound or over we would earnestly advise you to place your order with us now for fall delivery.

The present indications are for another short onion seed crop of the Bermuda varieties. In filling orders for Bermuda Onion seed these orders booked in advance will have the preference, and if you use Bermuda Onion seed in quantities of one pound or over it will certainly be to your advantage to place your order now.

On these advance booked orders no money need be paid now. Just write us stating what quantity of seed you want and we will place your order on our books. As soon as the seed is ready for delivery next August we will notify you when to send in money to cover the order. All that is necessary now is for you to write us the number of pounds you want either of White or Red.

On Crystal Wax Bermuda we have already booked orders for as much as we feel safe in doing. We can, however, book orders for Bermuda White (also known as yellow Bermuda) at \$2.25 per pound; Bermuda Red at \$2.25 per pound.

HASTINGS' Bermuda Onion seed is the standard of onion seed quality in the United States, Cuba and Mexico and if you want to be on the safe side book your order now. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by placing your order for Bermuda Onion seed now for delivery next August or September.

Hastings' Three Big Globe Onions

3 Large Packets, White, Yellow, Dark Red, 25 Cents

There are thousands of gardeners all through the South that have wanted a thoroughly satisfactory, large, quick-growing and long-keeping globe-shaped onion; a variety that could be grown from seed the first year without the use of sets. In our **Three Globe Onions** we have something that is just what is wanted for spring planting in all the Southern States except Florida. Our **Globe Onions** are perfection in looks and long-keeping qualities, and are thoroughly adapted to the South. They are in a class by themselves, something entirely distinct from any other variety listed by us. We recommend them to every gardener for spring planting. They will give you entire satisfaction both in quality and quantity of the crop, and their beautiful waxy appearance brings the top price in the market if you sell them. **One large packet each of our three big Globe varieties, Snow White, Yellow and Dark Red, for 25 cents, postpaid.**

Hastings' White Globe

Hastings' Yellow Globe

Hastings' Red Globe

These three onions are alike except in color. They are all extra large and of fine shape and form. For long keeping in perfect condition they are only excelled by Australian Brown. They are favorites in every market, their fine form and handsome waxy appearance making them sell on sight. Our illustration gives you a perfect idea of the regular form and shape of all three varieties. One packet of each of these three varieties will produce enough onions to supply a large family for a year.

Each Variety—Pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50; postpaid.

Australian Brown

One of our most popular varieties for spring planting in the South. It is of neat, round shape, medium size with skin a deep, amber brown color, distinct from all other onions. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Extra Early Red Earlier than the Wethersfield. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Large Red Wethersfield A leading variety. Grows to full size the first season from seed, almost round, large size, deep red color and keeps well. Pkt., 5 cts.; ounce, 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cts.; pound, \$1.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers A standard sort and one of the most desirable, an excellent keeper and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Mammoth Silver King An immense white Italian variety. Single bulbs weigh from 2 to 4 pounds, with good cultivation. Is admirably adapted to the Gulf States. Skin is silvery white, flesh is pure white, and so mild that they can be eaten raw like an apple. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.75.

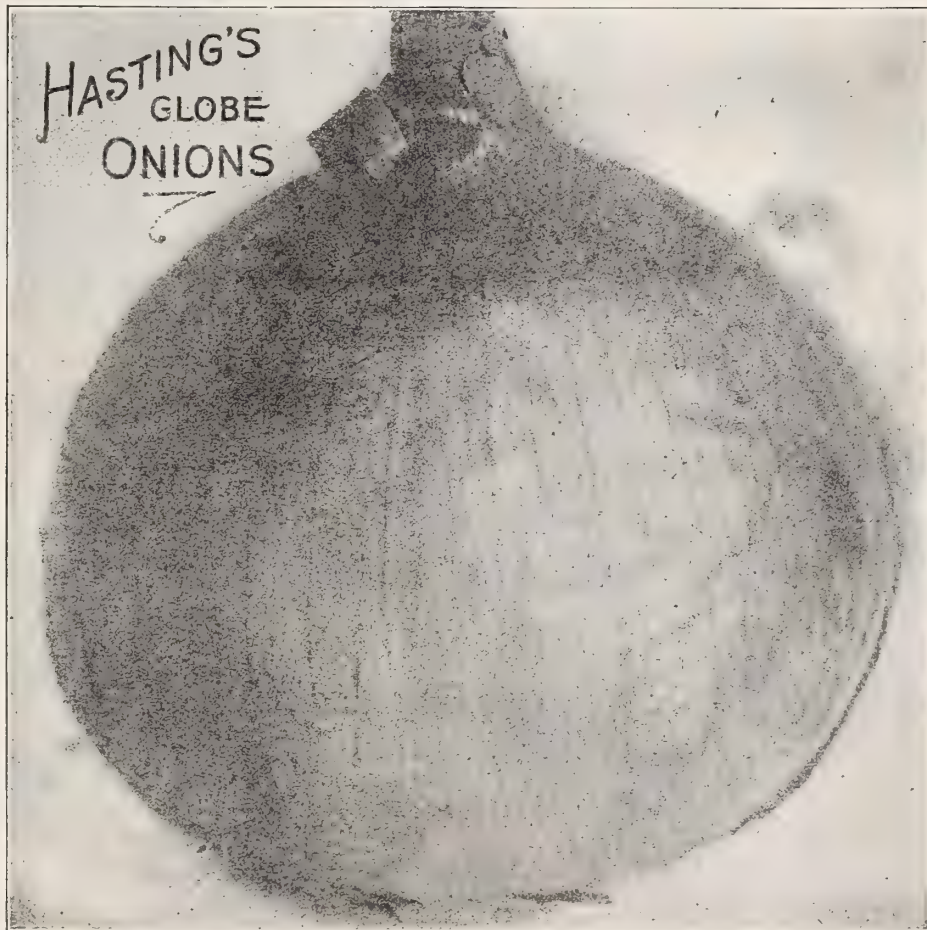
Onion Sets Largely planted in home gardens for early onions for pulling green. Owing to variation in weight of onion sets at different seasons we shall in the future make postpaid prices by weight instead of measure. During the spring months onion sets usually weigh about a pound to the measured quart.

White Multipliers Finest sets for earliest crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion. Pound, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, (32 lbs.), \$3.50.

Silver Skin Sets Sets of **White Portugal** or **Silver Skin Onion**. Large white onion. Pound, 30 cents; postpaid. Peck, 85 cents; bushel (32 lbs.), \$2.75.

Yellow Danvers Sets Forms globe-shaped yellow onions. Lb., postpaid, 30c.; peck, 75c.; bushel (32 lbs.), \$2.50.

Garlic Pure Italian Garlic. Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds for \$1.00; postpaid.



One of Hastings' Big Globe Onions Grown From Seed

Extra Early Barletta Small, pure white, round pickling variety, 1 inch in diameter. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Giant White Tripoli **El Paso or Large Mexican.** Large, flat, pure white, mild onion. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents.



White Multiplier Onion Sets



Hastings' John L. Extra Early Peas

ure, and if this is not obtainable then use commercial fertilizers. In using commercial fertilizers or cotton seed meal never let the seed come in contact with it if you want your seed to germinate.

Hastings' John L.---Our Best Extra Early

Finest and earliest of all extra early peas, either for market or home use. For fifteen years it has held the record against the best strains of early peas sold by prominent Northern houses, and during that time no pea has been introduced that equals it for earliness and productiveness, in its class. The John L. is the standard for excellence with Southern gardeners, both for snipping and home markets, and every year we sell hundreds of bushels of it. The earliest time on record was made by John L. by Mr. C. J. Montgomery, St. Augustine, Fla., who planted a peck of John L. and on the thirtieth day from planting gathered one bushel of peas therefrom. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Alaska Extra Early Next to John L. this is the best round extra early pea. It follows John L. in earliness and is the best in quality and heaviest bearer of all the round extra early peas. A splendid shipper and one of the best for home use. Packet, 10c.; ½ pint, 15c.; pint, 25c.; quart, 45c.; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.00.

Garden or English Peas For Spring Planting in the South

Prices Include Postage Prepaid by Packets, Pints and Quarts. Pecks and Bushels by Express or Freight at Purchaser's Expense

Seed Peas Again Short

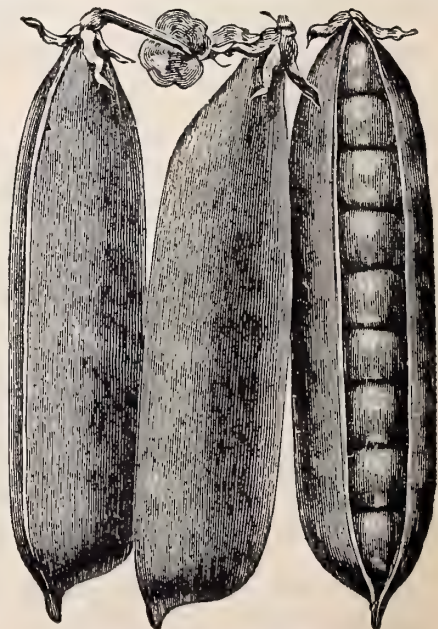
For the third year in succession we have a partial failure in seed crops of peas and in many varieties 1911 was the worst of the three. The country is confronted with a positive famine in seed of Garden or English Peas. Many of the most popular varieties only turned out from 15% to 20% of a crop. Under these conditions prices are higher than we like to see, but until nature gives us something better than extreme heat and drought at the critical time in the crop peas will be scarce and high prices will rule.

Culture The small, extra early, round-seeded varieties can be planted very early, as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. In this latitude (Atlanta) begin sowing early in January and sow at intervals of 10 days or 2 weeks until March 15th. After that date it is advisable to sow only the taller growing varieties with wrinkled seed. The wrinkled varieties must not be planted in this section until the ground begins to get warm. The wrinkled peas rot without germinating in cold ground. In the lower South and along the Gulf all varieties can be planted all through the winter months. The extra early varieties should be sown in drills thickly, 1 quart of seed to each 100 feet, and covered about 2 inches. As soon as the weather warms up they will make rapid growth. They should be kept cultivated clean; and as soon as they begin to bloom the earth should be worked up to them. Be sure and make succession sowings every

2 weeks to keep up your supply until the longer bearing sorts come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms, usually in March. Varieties like Bliss' Everbearing and Home Delight can be planted in double rows 6 inches apart and run together, leaving 2 feet between the double rows. Being rather stiff they will support each other, doing away with the necessity of "brushing" or "staking." Varieties like Telephone, the Marrowfats and Champion of England must be "brushed."

While it is customary to only cover peas 2 to 3 inches deep, yet if extra long bearing is wanted it will be well to open up drills 6 inches deep, plant seed at bottom of drill, cover 2 inches, and as the plants grow keep pulling in until the ground is level. It will take them a little longer to come into bearing this way, but you get nearly double the crop when planted deep.

In manuring for peas fresh manure should be applied the previous fall, as fresh manure put on at planting time makes a rank growth of vine and few peas. In spring use nothing but well rotted manure.



Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea

Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Peas Our extra early new wrinkled pea beats them all for combining earliness, quantity and most delicious eating quality in one variety. A true wrinkled variety that ranks with the earliest; vines grow 20 to 24 inches high and require no brushing or staking if planted in double rows. Its extreme earliness, its delicious flavor, sweetness and tenderness, combined with extra heavy bearing for an extra early sort, makes it a favorite with every one who plants it. See illustration on page 58 showing exact size of the pods and crowded full of peas. If you want early peas this spring don't fail to plant the Surprise for your home use. It has also developed into a splendid variety for shipping, many preferring it to the Alaska for that purpose. Seed stock very scarce. Packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cts.; pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cts.; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.

Gradus or Prosperity Pea A new extra early wrinkled pea, with immense pods, as large as the Telephone. This pea combines earliness, productiveness and finest quality. It is hardy and can be planted as early as any of the smooth sorts, growth from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, strong and vigorous, very prolific, with pods as large as Telephone and containing 8 to 10 large peas of the finest flavor. Color of the shelled peas is a beautiful light green, which they retain after being cooked. Quality and flavor is delicious and the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. Our seed supply of this variety is again very short and we can only offer it in limited amounts this season. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.50.

Nott's Excelsior An extra early, dwarf-growing wrinkled pea, similar to American Wonder, but one-third larger with the same earliness and delicious flavor. The peas are more closely packed in pods than any other variety. This new introduction is bound to supersede American Wonder. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.50.

Premium Gem A dwarf wrinkled, extra early, growing about 15 inches high, and is one of the earliest for home gardens. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.

Philadelphia Extra Early First and Best, First of All

Three standard and well-known varieties of extra early peas. Each, packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.



Hastings' Home Delight Pea

Hastings' Home Delight Peas

Has been planted by thousands of our customers during the past 16 years with most satisfactory results. By far the best and earliest bearer of the second early or heavy bearing peas. A strong, vigorous grower, coming in right after the extra early sorts, and while it is enormously productive, still it is of such stiff, stocky growth that it can be easily grown without brushing when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, the rows running together as soon as they are high enough. In sweetness and tenderness it is unsurpassed by any other variety. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 15c.; pt., 25c.; qt., 45c.; postpaid. Not prepaid, pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.



Bliss' Everbearing Peas

Second Early, Heavy Bearers

Bliss' Everbearing

Height of vines, 18 inches to 2 feet. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas. Size of peas very large, frequently half an inch in diameter; quality very fine. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming as many as ten stalks from a single root stalk. The individual branches are of extraordinary strength and substance, so that when hilled up properly they stand up well without brushing. For continuance of bearing this variety is notable—a characteristic which gives it especial value for late spring and summer use. After repeated pickings the vines continue to be covered with blossoms and buds developing to maturity in turn. The quality is the best of any pea known. A variety that should be in every garden. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.

Hastings' Mammoth Podded Pea The mammoth of the pea family in size of pod in addition to being a heavy bearer of peas of the most delicious flavor. It grows when staked or bushed from 3 to 4 feet high. Foliage, pod and vine are of rich dark green color, showing vigor and rapid healthy growth. Pods are closely crowded with large peas of very fine flavor. In maturity this comes in just about the same as Telephone, making it a splendid variety to follow such varieties as Everbearing and Home Delight. Its heavy cropping qualities and delicious flavor will make it a favorite wherever planted. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.

Small Orders---We Like Them

There are thousands of seed planters who think that a 10 to 50 cent seed order is too small to send. It's not. We are glad to have your order, no matter how small and the better results in your garden make it worth while for you to send to us. Remember, there is no order small or large that is not welcome at HASTINGS'.

What Pleased Planters Say

Alabama R. C. Gardner, of Blount, Co., writes us: "I have been buying satisfactory seeds of you for 16 years."

Mississippi "Please send me new catalogue. I want to get all my seeds from you. They are the best that I can get."—W. T. Mitchell, Covington Co.

Georgia J. Polk Everett, Madison Co., says: "I have been planting your seeds for 6 years. I receive more seeds for less money from you than from any other seedsmen."

Texas "I have sent orders to Maule, Burpee, Henderson, Field and others, all good seedsmen as you know, but none give better satisfaction than Hastings'." W. P. Carraway, Brown Co.

South Carolina "My neighbors are learning the value of good seed from my plantings of seed from you."—Henry Crenshaw, Oconee Co.

Louisiana "I have tried six different seedsmen. I get best results from your seeds." E. E. Garrison, Catahoula Parish.

Hastings' Improved Telephone Peas

One of the best tall-growing wrinkled varieties greatly improved by us. Grows from 5 to 6 feet tall. Immensely productive, bearing from 25 to 30 extra large pods to each vine. Has that excellent sugary flavor so desirable in peas. Seed crop this year almost an entire failure. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20c.; pint, 30c.; quart, 50c.; postpaid. Peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.50.

Black Eye Marrowfat

Large White Marrowfat

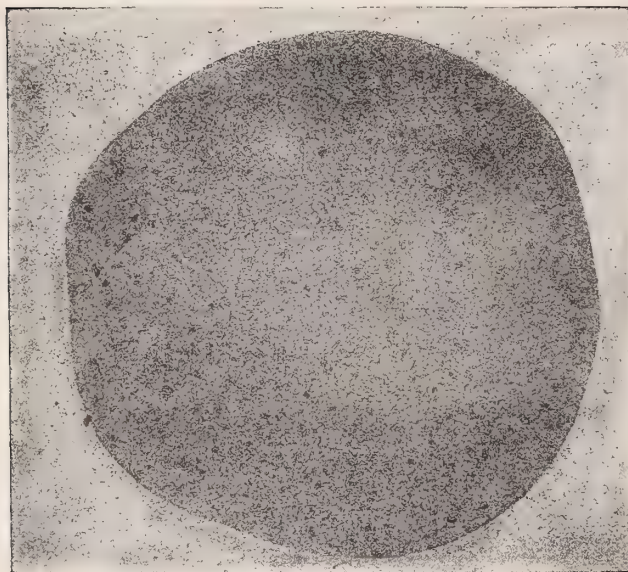
Old well-known favorite strong-growing varieties for the South. Must be brushed or given support. Each, packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.

Champion of England Old-time, very tall-growing favorite; heavy bearer of finest quality. Wrinkled seed. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Don't Forget to Send 25 Cents for the Southern Ruralist for One Year

Hastings' Maine Grown Seed Potatoes

Hardest, Most Vigorous and Productive of All Seed Potatoes



Bliss' Red Triumph, The Profitable Potato

Bliss' Red Triumph The most valuable potato for the South. We sell five times as many Triumphs as all the others combined. It's adapted to all parts of the South, from Kentucky to Florida, from the Carolinas to Arizona. It's an extra early and with our pure Maine-grown seed stock it's the surest producer of any, while its handsome appearance when first dug makes it a ready seller at top prices on any market. It withstands heat and drought to a wonderful degree and makes a good crop when other varieties burn up and make nothing. Vines are smaller than other varieties, the strength of the plant going into making potatoes rather than into the vine. This is the right potato for you to plant if you want an extra early and sure cropping potato of the very best quality. It will give you entire satisfaction. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00. Barrel prices of potatoes change usually advancing later in the season. Present prices (January and February shipment), per barrel, about \$4.25. Write for market prices.

Irish Cobbler We have been growing Irish Cobbler and we like it. In shape it's much like Triumph; color of skin a creamy white slightly netted with lighter color. Cooks quickly, is almost pure white, mealy, but not too dry. A good shipper and good keeper for home use and nearby market. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; full size barrel, 165 pounds of potatoes, January and February shipment, \$4.50.

Killing Potato Bugs The safest, surest remedy is "Bug Death."
(See page 66.)

Hastings' Improved Early Rose

An improvement on the old-time Early Rose. Peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00; per barrel, January and February, about \$4.25.

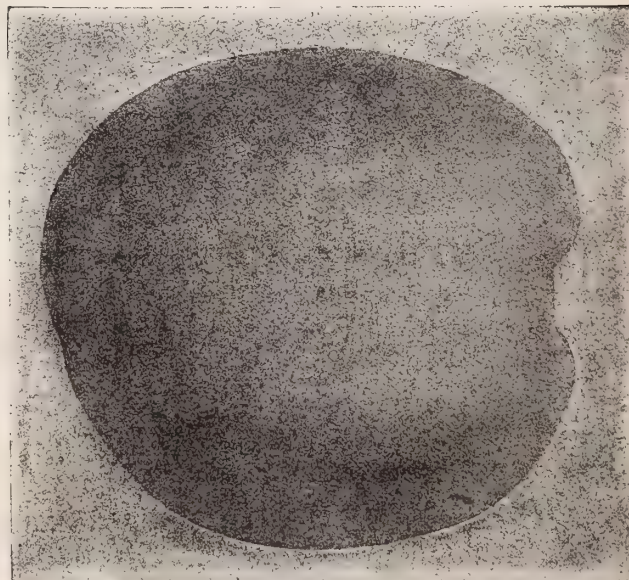
We sell none but best Maine grown seed potatoes in full size barrels containing 165 pounds (11 pecks). They are honest potatoes in honest size barrels. We don't ship barrel lots in sacks. During the months of January, February and March every barrel is carefully lined with paper to prevent freezing. Every care is taken so that your seed potatoes will reach you in first-class condition. Now there is nothing unusual about this; it's just the HASTINGS way of doing everything in connection with the seed business.

Now just a few words about this whole seed potato business. There is a whole lot of humbug about it. The bulk of the so-called seed potatoes are distributed through produce dealers to merchants and usually at a comparatively low price. Hardly one barrel or sack of potatoes in a thousand that is sold in the South has had the care in growing that seed potatoes ought to have, and it is no wonder that many of the yields in the South are small.

No less an authority than the Director of the Maine Experiment Station, in an address before the American Seed Trade Association, made the plain statement that very few potatoes shipped from Maine had anything more than ordinary farm handling in growing the crop and that little effort had been made to keep potatoes up to the standard that seed potatoes should have.

Don't think that because a potato comes from Maine it's all right. There are so-called seed potatoes, coming out of Maine every year that we would not accept as a gift if we had to sell them under our own name.

It is our constant effort to furnish you the very best that Maine produces in seed potatoes in full-size barrels. We do not sell the usual 10-peck, 150 pounds to the barrel or sack, that is commonly on the market, a dishonest short measure, cut-price barrel or sack. If you buy from us you get full measure and right quality.



Irish Cobbler Potato, a White Skinned Potato

Beauty of Hebron, Burbank, Peerless and White Triumph

These varieties carried in stock during planting season. Pk., 60c.; bu., \$2.00, per barrel, January and February shipment, about \$4.25.

Write for Potato Prices

It is impossible to make exact prices on potatoes to hold during the entire season, as the prices change almost daily. When ready to buy (barrel lots or over) write us just what you want in variety and number of barrels. Quality and prices will be right.

"An Extra Hand on Your Farm"

Do you want one? One of our customers after reading the Southern Ruralist for a year wrote us that it was worth "an extra hand on his farm." Through it he had been able to learn how other farmers were doing things with less labor and expense than he had and doing it better. The Ruralist costs you through us 25 cents per year, just half price, with your money back at the end of three months if you are not satisfied. Just enclose 25 cents with your seed order for the Ruralist for one year.



Mixed Peppers

PEPPERS

CULTURE—Pepper seed will not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees. This necessitates sowing seeds in hot beds or boxes placed in warm, sunny situations from January 1st to April 1st in most parts of the South. When plants have six leaves transplant to other beds or boxes till all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm, when they may be set in the open in rows 3 feet apart and 14 to 16 inches apart in a row. As they begin to bear draw the earth up around the stems. Sow sweet peppers also in July in Florida for a fall shipping crop. One ounce of seed makes about 1,000 plants in spring planting.

Hastings' Mixed Peppers

Almost all home gardeners want both sweet and hot peppers in their gardens. With this in view we have made up a mixture of all varieties catalogued by us, hot and sweet, large and small. This mixture gives you some of every kind in your garden, just what you need for all purposes. In no other way can you get so large and useful an assortment of peppers as in our packets of Mixed Peppers. We sell thousands upon thousands of packets of Mixed Peppers every year. This mixture ought to have a place in every order of seeds for the home garden in the South. Packets, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Ruby King Sweet Peppers

One of the leading varieties of sweet peppers for home use and very largely grown by market gardeners for shipping. A very vigorous grower with large, sweet, mild fruits. A close favorite with the Bell or Bull Nose, slightly larger and much sweeter and milder. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Large Bell or Bull Nose The standard large size, sweet flavored variety both for home use, market and shipping to Northern markets from Florida, Louisiana and Texas. It is sweet and has a very mild flavor; is comparatively early and very prolific. Fruits 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 2 to 3 inches across the shoulder. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Chinese Giant

The monster of the pepper family. Single specimens of Chinese Giant have been grown weighing 18 ounces. The plants are of strong, stocky, bushy and erect growth; growing 18 inches to 2 feet high, and are very prolific, setting 3 to 4 extra large fruits at the base which ripen while a second crop is setting on the branches. Fruit is much larger than Ruby King, almost square in shape, while the flesh is very thick. In flavor it is very mild and entirely free from any fiery taste. Our illustration shows about half the natural size of the average fruits. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.40; pound, \$5.00.

Hastings' Golden Prize Pepper Large, bright, golden-yellow variety. Sweet and mild flavor. In some places eaten like an apple for warding off malarial influences. It is said to cure chills and fever. A valuable variety for the family garden. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Procopp's Giant This is a giant of the pepper family in the size of the fruits. In height of vine it is similar to Ruby King. The fruit is extra large—being 6 to 6 inches in length and 3 inches across at the shoulder. Color of fruit is glossy scarlet and the flavor is mild and sweet. Packet, 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cts.; ounce, 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

Red Chili One of the smallest, hottest and most prolific of all the pepper family and a splendid variety for those wanting a hot pepper for either seasoning or pepper sauce. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Long Cayenne

Another of the hot, pungent varieties but of much larger size than the Red Chili. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Why Don't You Do It Today

We mean that seed order from this catalogue. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by sitting down and making out your order for seeds now. Thousands put it off every year until they think it is too late, then plant "box seed" from the store and have more or less of a failure in the garden. Make out your order now, send it without delay and make sure of right seeds for your garden.



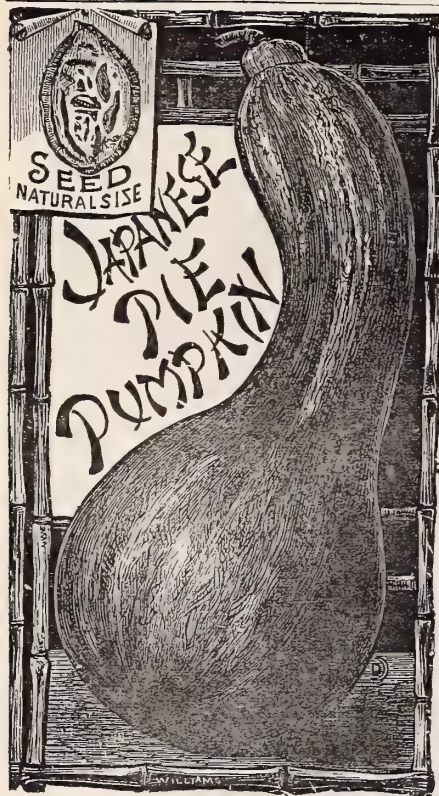
Sweet Peppers—Showing Ruby King—Bull Type



Hastings' Golden Prize Pepper



Our Chinese Giant Pepper—One-half Natural Size



Pumpkins

They ought to be grown largely on every farm in the South. Many sorts are splendid for pies and baking; others make a splendid feed for stock during the winter months. This is a neglected crop in the South now, but should be more largely grown. They are easily sold in the towns and cities when not wanted for use on the farm. Plant pumpkins on the farm in 1912—it will pay you.

CULTURE—Usually grown in corn-fields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 3 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. When leaves die cut the pumpkins from vine, leaving 3 to 4 inches of stem attached and store in a dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising. Use 1 ounce of seed to 20 hills of most varieties; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

Japanese Pie Pumpkin

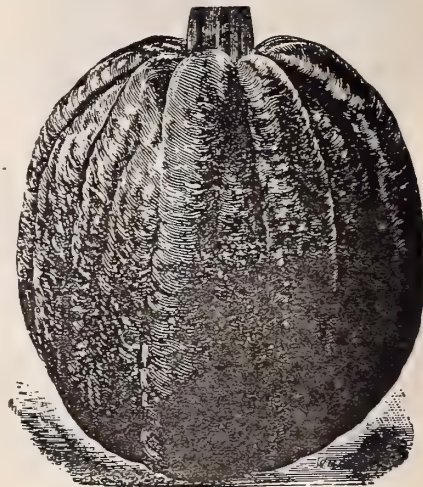
A distinct Japanese variety, adapted to all parts of the South. Our engraving shows the exact shape of this variety. It is very meaty and solid and in general appearance greatly resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Meat is rather free from water and is easily cut and dried if desired. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00.

Tennessee Sweet Potato

Pear-shaped and a little ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes striped with green. Is hardy, productive, and keeps till late spring. Looks like sweet potato when cooked but has a much more delicious taste. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 80c.

Sugar or Sweet This is the pumpkin from which the celebrated pumpkin pie is made; also first-class for baking. It is small, being from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, but its quality is of the finest. It is most prolific and can not be excelled as a table variety. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Southern Field The old-time variety of pumpkin. A strong, vigorous grower and very prolific. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.; postpaid.



Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin

Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin

Do you want to grow the biggest pumpkin in your county? If so, our Jumbo is the variety to do it with. The pumpkin from which our engraving was made weighed 220 pounds. It is nothing to grow them weighing from 100 to 125 pounds on unfertilized ground. Under good cultivation it's a monster. In quality it is good, considering the size. Flesh is a bright golden yellow and fine grained. A good yielder and keeps well if handled carefully in gathering. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Improved Green Striped Cashaw

A great improvement on the old time Yellow Cashaw. The pumpkins are much finer in appearance, being a distinct mottled green striped with white. Flesh is a rich yellow color; solid, fine grained, very thick. Sweet and most excellent for both pies and baking. They are very hardy, bugs seldom bothering them. Can be grown among the corn and makes heavier yields than the old Yellow Cashaw and is better for stock feeding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Large Cheese An old-time favorite and a good variety. Bright orange, fine grained. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

**OUR RIGHT SEEDS
MAKE BIG CROPS**



Hastings' Jumbo Pumpkin, The Biggest Pumpkin of All

HASTINGS' SELECT RADISH SEED

These Prices Include Postage Paid By Us

Culture

For best results radishes require a rich, loose, moist soil, so that they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For early use plant the round or button radishes and olive-shaped as early as ground can be worked in spring. Plantings of these extra early sorts may be continued for six weeks. After that use the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and resist heat and drought better. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills one foot apart, covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Our radish seed is of the best, all being grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots.

Hastings' Early Long Scarlet

The most popular of all radishes in the South for general garden use and market. Our illustration shows the remarkable regularity and the fine shape of our strain of this variety. Flesh is very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly, as all radishes should be, it is free from all pungent taste. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.; postpaid, 10 lbs., \$4.50; not prepaid.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger

One of the finest long white radishes in cultivation. It is almost identical with Long Scarlet, except in color. Beautiful shape; skin and flesh pure white, crisp, tender and of a quick growth. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Long White Icicle Radish

Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct sort; ready for use as soon as Hastings' Early Long Scarlet, but has fewer leaves. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. The Icicle radish is perfectly white in color, and long, slender and tapering in shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. A fine variety for both market and home gardeners who want an early, long, white radish. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$4.50.

Chartier or Improved Sheppard

Grows to a large size, but not very uniform in shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at the tips; handsome appearance when pulled at the right time. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Wood's Early Frame

Similar to the Long Scarlet, but earlier. Shorter and broader, more brilliant color and better for forcing and market. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

White Strasburg

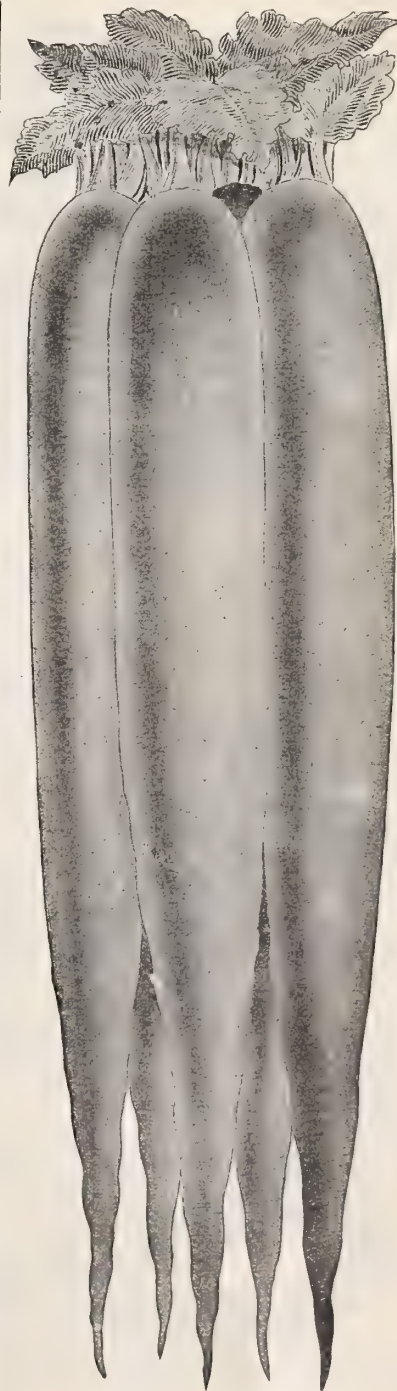
Oblong, tapering shape; skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. The best for summer use. An excellent family or market variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Hastings' Glass Radish

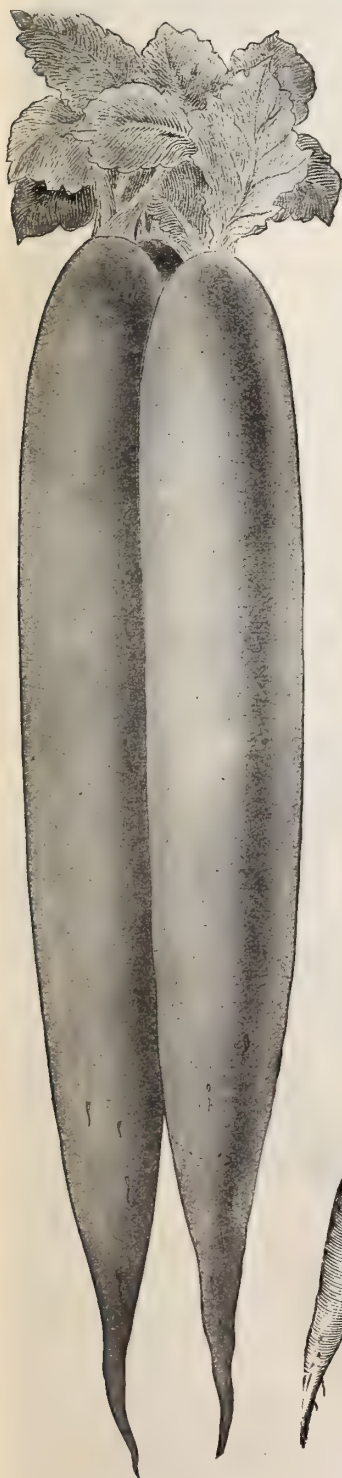
After we introduced this radish several years ago it was named "Cincinnati Market Radish" by a Northern seed house and is generally catalogued by Northern houses under that name. We consider it one of the finest of the long red or pink radishes. It is of bright pink color with white tips; very regular and uniform in size and shape. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.; postpaid, 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$4.50.



Hastings' Glass Radish



Hastings' Early Long Scarlet



Long White Icicle

GET SOME OF OUR FLOWER SEED FREE

You will always feel better and happier if flowers are growing around the home. We always do our part by giving one or more packets free with every order. (See Flower Seed Offer in colors on 2nd page of cover.) Just give HASTINGS' SEEDS of all kinds a chance this year. It will always pay you to plant the best, and HASTINGS' are the best.



Our Rosy Gem Radish

A new radish sure to please you. As shown by our illustration it is between Scarlet Button and Early Long Scarlet in shape. In appearance it is most beautiful, in market it brings the highest prices. In color the skin is a brilliant scarlet throughout. Flesh is a clear white, crisp, tender and free from the pungency so common in many radishes. It is an extra early and is thoroughly satisfactory to Atlanta gardeners who have planted it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Earliest Carmine, French Breakfast, Philadelphia White Box

Well-known varieties. Each—Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents; postpaid.

California Mammoth White—It is 8 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c.; ounce, 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c.; pound, 75c.

White Spanish Winter—Mild in flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Rosy Gem Radish Also known as Scarlet Ball. This is the favorite among our market gardeners for forcing as well as for open ground growth. We have seen it ready for market here near Atlanta in eighteen days from the time seed was sown. Also very desirable for home gardens, being almost identical with our Scarlet Button except in the white shading at base of the root. One of the earliest varieties. Globe-shaped, with rich deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at the bottom. Very tender and crisp, never becoming pithy until very old. Pkt., 5c.; ounce, 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c.; pound, 60c. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Scarlet Button Radish

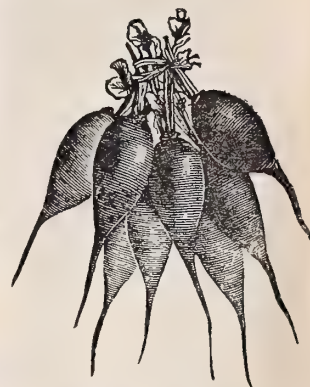
A favorite extra early variety of round form and deep scarlet skin. Very mild in flavor, crisp and tender. Short, narrow leaves, making a very small top. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.



Scarlet Button Radish

Crimson Giant A splendid variety of early turnip radish of large size. It is a little longer in shape than the Scarlet Button, a brighter color and twice the size. It will take the lead in turnip radishes. It grows quickly and even when it attains large size it remains crisp, tender and of fine flavor to the last. It will prove a money-maker for the market gardener, as its bright crimson color makes it a seller on sight. Equally valuable for the home garden. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Half Long Deep Scarlet



Half Long Deep Scarlet

Black Spanish Winter—Black skin, but white flesh. Pkt., 5c.; ounce, 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c.; pound, 75c.

China Rose Winter—Bright rose color. Excellent quality and best winter variety. Pkt., 5c.; ounce, 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c.; pound, 75c.



HASTINGS' Mixed Radishes—One planting for the entire season. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Hastings' Mixed Radishes Our splendid mixture of radishes has become deservedly popular in the past few years, giving, as it does, a succession of radishes all through the season. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



The Mammoth White Sandwich Island Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

SALSIFY

CULTURE—Sow seed in early spring in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let grow all summer. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to the other sorts. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

DO IT NOW! Putting off ordering seed early ruins thousands of gardens every year. Order now and you will have them sure.

Summer or Bush Squashes

CULTURE—As squashes will not stand frost and cold nights, plantings should not be made until all danger of frost and cold nights are over. Ground should have been worked deeply before planting. For the bush varieties the hills should be three to four feet apart each way. One or two shovelfuls of well rotted manure to each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil. Plant 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning out to one or two plants when the rough leaves have formed. Cover seed about one inch. If plants are attacked by insects, dust them with "Bug Death." Hoe frequently, keeping down weeds and grass, but do not disturb the plants. As the squashes form keep them picked off as soon as they are ready for use. This keeps the plants in bearing longer. Running squashes for fall and winter use should not be planted until June or July in this latitude. The hills for these should be eight to ten feet apart. Hoe frequently, but do not disturb the runners. Seed required; 1 ounce to 25 hills; 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash

A decided improvement over the Early White Bush, being double the size and more regular in shape. Early, uniform in growth and prolific. Has a beautiful clear white skin and flesh, and grows 10 to 12 inches across. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, but too large to grow for shipment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Early White Bush Squash

mature, very productive and of light cream color.

This is the well-known White Scalloped or Patty Pan squash. One of the earliest to

Very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida, as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. Packet, 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cts.; pound, 60 cts. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Early Yellow Bush Squash

Identical with Early White Bush except in color, which is a bright golden yellow. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash

Old well-known variety of Crookneck squash. A favorite for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color and covered with warty excrescences. Flavor very rich and buttery. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.; postpaid. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$4.50.

Giant Summer Crookneck Squash

In our Giant Crookneck we have a variety containing all of the good qualities of the Crookneck class and at the same time giving double the size of the Old Yellow Summer Crookneck. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and home gardens it is

Hastings' Giant Summer Crookneck Squash



Hastings' Golden Custard Squash

especially desirable. Like the Mammoth White Bush, it is too large to ship. With this variety you get double the yield from the same area that you do with the other sorts. We recommend it without reserve to our customers. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Golden Custard Squash

A most valuable variety, which exceeds in size all the other scalloped sorts, it being nothing unusual to have them attain a size of two feet in diameter when planted on rich, moist soil. In color it is a rich, dark golden yellow. Squashes have smooth skin and are evenly scalloped and uniform in growth. It grows in the regular bush form and is immensely productive. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 65c.

Our Running or Marrow Squashes

These are distinct from our Bush or Summer Squashes. The vines run 10 to 12 feet long, the squashes are 6 to 12 pounds in weight and keep for weeks after cutting. In flavor they are much richer than the summer squash. For fall and winter use they should be planted in June or July. After cutting, store in a cool, dry place.



Boston Marrow Squash

This is one of the most popular of the running varieties in the South. Skin of yellowish shade with thin rind. A good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.; postpaid.

Early Prolific Marrow Squash

Very similar to Boston Marrow, slightly more prolific and one week earlier. Pkt., 5 cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cts.; pound, 75 cts.

Improved Hubbard Squash

Not a success for general planting South, but does well in some localities. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERB SEED

Anise—Aromatic seeds are used as a condiment. Leaves finely fringed and are used in garnishing summer dishes. Packet, 5 cents.

Balm—Leaves are fragrant like the Lemon Verbena. They add fine flavor to summer drinks. Useful for tea in fevers. Packet, 5 cents.

Basil, Sweet—Aromatic leaves used for seasoning soups, stews and sauces. Packet, 5 cents.

Borage—Excellent bee food and honey plant; leaves used for flavoring and making cordials. Grows freely on all soils and the sky blue flowers are an addition to any flower garden. Packet, 5 cents.

Caraway—Produces aromatic seeds used for flavoring bread, cakes, etc. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Catnip or Catmint—Leaves used both dry and green for seasoning. Packet, 10 cents.

Coriander—Seeds used for flavoring cakes, candy and liquors. Packet, 5 cents.

Dill—Seeds strongly aromatic and have a pungent flavor. Used for flavoring pickles and as a condiment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Horehound—Leaves are used for seasoning; also in making candy and cough medicine. Packet, 5 cents.

Lavender—The common lavender; leaves are used for seasoning. The dried flowers are highly esteemed for their perfume. Packet, 5 cents.

Marjoram Sweet—Tender shoots and leaves used for seasoning during the summer months and can be dried for winter use. Packet, 5 cents.

Pennyroyal—Low, creeping plants, ornamental for covering ground in damp shady places. Has the flavor of pennyroyal to a marked degree. Furnishes the medicinal properties for menthol pencils and headache cures. Packet, 10 cents.

Peppermint—Well known in the South. Exclusively used for flavoring. Packet, 10 cents.

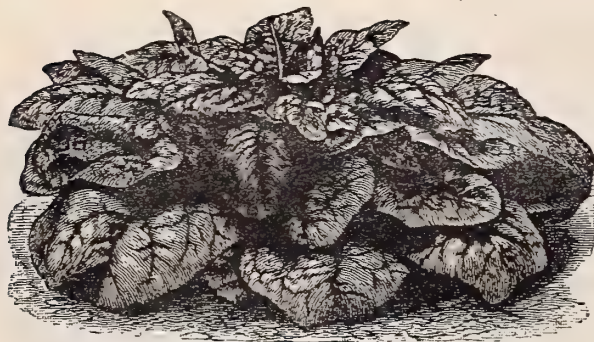
Rosemary—Leaves used green for seasoning in summer; dried in winter. An old-time favorite aromatic plant. Packet, 5 cents.

Sage—Most popular of garden herbs, extensively used in flavoring. The dried leaves being a staple market product. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Summer Savory—Leaves and tender flower stalks used for flavoring during summer. Much like Thyme, but milder. Packet, 5 cents.

Thyme—Leaves and tender shoots used for seasoning during summer and dried for winter. Delicious flavoring for sausage and meats. Has medicinal properties. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Wormwood—The dried leaves are used medicinally, also esteemed by poultry keepers as a tonic for poultry. Packet, 5 cents.



Hastings' Aragon Spinach

Curled Norfolk Savoy Sow for fall and winter use, as it runs to seed if sown in the spring. With the exception of Aragon it is the heaviest cropper. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 15c.; 1 lb., 40c. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$2.25.

Broad Leaved Flanders Good standard variety for home use and market. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Long Standing Sow for all seasons. A heavy cropper that does not run to seed readily. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Bloomsdale A valuable variety which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved spinach. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

New Zealand

In this new variety we have a spinach that can be grown through the entire summer in the South. Should be sown in March and April where the plants are to stand, and will yield a supply of good leaves of fine quality all through the summer with scarcely any attention. A fine variety to furnish "greens" all through the summer. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents. pound, \$1.00.



Why Not Carry "Bug Insurance"?

There are all sorts of insurance, life, fire, accident, cyclone and others. Why not "Bug Insurance"?—the insurance of your vegetable or garden crops against damage or destruction by insect pests. Every market gardener who grows vegetables on a large scale has to fight bugs of various kinds; they are often destructive in the home garden unless taken at the start. Potato bugs are especially troublesome in the central South at present.

Bug Death Kills the Bugs

and, at the same time, does not injure the plant or its growth as does every insecticide or bug poison that contains arsenic in one form or another, as practically all of them do. Paris Green, London Purple, Arsenate of Lead and other forms of arsenic will kill the bugs, but unless carefully used either kill the plants or else "burn" them so that they will not make satisfactory crops. On green vegetables, such as cabbage, they are positively dangerous to those who eat the vegetables afterwards. Instead of **Bug Death** burning or killing the vegetable plants to which it is applied it actually acts in a small degree as a fertilizer. Do you know of any other insecticide that this is true of? To the best of our knowledge **Bug Death** is the only insecticide now made that is both effective on the bugs and at the same time is harmless alike to the plants, all animals and human beings. It's sure death to all leaf-eating bugs and it positively will not "burn" the plants like Paris Green and other poisons of that class. The damage to tender growth of vegetable plants by the application of Paris Green is often almost as bad as that of the bugs. Now, that **Bug Death** is obtainable, you don't have to use a poison to kill the bugs for, strange as it may seem,

Don't Wait Until the Bugs Have Eaten Up Half Your Crop

before you begin to think about a remedy. You can be reasonably sure Mr. and Mrs. Bug are going to come around and try and raise several Bug families in your patch. The right way, the safest way, is to keep **Bug Death** around the house and at the first sign of Mr. Bug's appearance in your crops either dust or spray the plants with **Bug Death** and Mr. and Mrs. Bug will shortly be in a condition that will make the raising of "Bug" families impossible in your neighborhood. It will be a bug funeral instead of a large increase in the family and in the meantime your crops are go-

ing on to maturity uninjured. You may think it strange that we say "dusted or sprayed" on the plants. That's exactly correct and one method is as good as the other. If you have a powder gun or shaker you can dust the fine powder on the plants when they are wet with rain or dew and it will stick so tight that it will take the hardest kind of rain to wash any of it off. If you have a sprayer, and are working on a large scale, dissolve about 12 to 15 pounds of **Bug Death** in 12 quarts of clean water and spray it on. This much will go over an acre of vegetables.

Bug Death Is Not a Poison

to human beings and animals, but it is sure death to leaf-eating bugs of all kinds, the bugs that eat the potato plants and beans and all the other bugs that make life a burden for the gardener who grows vegetables in bug-infested localities. You need not be afraid to leave **Bug Death** around. We doubt if it would hurt you any if you ate some of it, although we would not advise you trying a mess of it for breakfast. It is a fact, however, that you can dust it on cabbage one day and eat that cabbage tomorrow with no bad effects. It is most effective on bugs and that's what you want to kill, and at the same time you need have no fear in keeping it around the place, for it won't hurt the children or your live stock if they should happen to get into it by accident or through ignorance. Many a child and animal has been poisoned by getting into Paris Green left around or else eating the plants. That kind of an accident can't happen with **Bug Death** around, for it won't hurt them if they do get into it. It's safe for every kind of living animals, but bugs of various kinds simply can't stand it. This is very peculiar, but it's a fact. **Bug Death** has been in use now for about 14 years in this country and Canada and we have never known of a single instance where person or animal was ever injured by it.

SPECIAL PREPAID RATES

To any office reached by the Southern Express Co. we will send **Bug Death**, all charges prepaid, as follows: 3-pound package, 60 cents; 5-pound package, 85 cents; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound box, \$1.45.

To any office of the Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express Co.'s we will ship, all charges prepaid, as follows: 3-pound package, 60 cents; 5-pound package, 90 cents; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound box, \$2.00.

Order Bug Death With Your Seeds

Bug Death will not be sent by mail. It is best to have Bug Death go to you by express or freight along with your seed order. Prices, **Bug Death** in Atlanta: 3-pound package 35 cents; 5-pound package, 50 cents; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound box, \$1.00; 100-pound keg, \$7.50.

Why Not Grow Good Tomatoes?

You can do it just about as easy as you can grow the small, inferior, misshapen, cracked, split, almost worthless tomatoes that come from cheap seed, either the refuse from tomato canning and catsup factories or saved from the tail end of the market gardener's crops.

All of our tomato seed is saved from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes and seed is saved from none but the choicest tomatoes in the fields. We positively will not attempt to compete in price with certain seed dealers who sell seed saved at canning factories or who buy up the seed saved from the refuse of market gardeners' crops in New Jersey, Maryland and other truck-growing States.

Hastings' special high-grade tomato seed has a reputation equalled by that of no other seed house in this country. **Hastings'** tomato seed leads all others in the big shipping sections of Florida, Mississippi and Texas. In Cuba and Mexico the planters want none but our Redfield Beauty for shipment. Our tomato seed has stood the test of time. It's not a case of good one year and poor the next, but it's good all the time. It makes paying crops for the men in the tomato growing business for shipment in the South. It makes paying crops for the local market gardeners. It gives every home garden a bountiful supply of the most delicious, large size, smooth tomatoes all through the summer and up to frost. It's exactly the seed that you want for your use this year, no matter whether you garden for market or home use.

CULTURE—In the Atlanta section seed should be started in hot beds or boxes in the house between February 15th and March 1st. Give plenty of light and space between plants else they will be weak and spindling. Scatter seed in the bed or box thinly and cover with about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil. As soon as danger of frost is past transplant to open ground. Before transplanting soil should have been broken deep and plenty of stable manure or fertilizer worked in. Set plants 3 feet apart each way. Give clean cultivation and as plants grow it is best to tie them up to stakes and thin out the leaves so that the sun can penetrate and ripen up the fruits. A second seed planting can be made in May, plants from which will begin to bear in August and continue until frost. One ounce of seed will make about 1,500 good plants; use about 4 ounces per acre.

Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato

We think a great deal of our special strain of Dwarf Champion, for we believe it to be the only **first-class tomato** of sufficiently stiff growth to stand up clear of the ground without staking, thus keeping the fruits off the ground. The growth is very stiff, upright and compact. Fruits are large, of bright red color, very regular in size and shape and very smooth skin. It is one of our most popular and desirable varieties, planted by tens of thousands of our customers every year. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

The Stone A first-class main crop variety of extra large size, very smooth and of bright red color. Largely used in some parts of South Florida for winter shipment, and a standard sort for those who grow tomatoes for canning. It's a large, good, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes in gardens everywhere. Packet, 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15c.; ounce, 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65c.; pound, \$2.00.

Spark's Earliana Said to be the earliest bright red tomato of good size and flavor. Originated in Southern New Jersey, and is the first in the market from that section. Plants, are quite hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth well set with fruits, all of which ripen very early in the season. Fruits are of deep scarlet color, growing closely together in clusters of five to eight, all of medium size, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. A very shy seeder. Genuine seed of this variety is very scarce, but we have succeeded in obtaining a supply of the very choicest Earliana seed from Southern New Jersey from the immediate section where this variety originated and you will like it. Packet, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cts.; ounce, 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cts.; pound, \$2.00.

HASTINGS' REDFIELD BEAUTY TOMATO THE MOST SATISFACTORY TOMATO THAT YOU CAN GROW

Our Redfield Beauty is of the right size, the right earliness, the right shape, the right color, the right bearing qualities, the right shipping and eating qualities; in fact it's an all right tomato in every respect. It has been planted for the last 18 years in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in all tests it has proven its superiority over all the other famous varieties. Its vigorous growth, heavy and long bearing qualities and its comparative freedom from rotting under the most trying conditions of growth, make it a favorite everywhere. Of glossy crimson color with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits and is the most regular in size and shape of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Of perfect shape and is unexcelled for toughness of skin and solidity. Especially valuable for market gardeners who have to ship long distances or carry in wagons over rough roads. The skin does not break easily. In competitive tests it has excelled all the noted varieties put out by Northern houses in recent years; not one of them was equal to it. For the shipper and market gardener it is the best; for the home garden it is none the less valuable combining, as Redfield Beauty does, every desirable quality. Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; 10 pounds, \$17.50.



Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato



Hastings' Redfield Beauty Tomato

HASTINGS' NEW EXTRA EARLY PROLIFIC TOMATO



For an extra early this new tomato of ours is a wonder and the market gardener or shipper who plants it is bound to get the top prices of the earliest market. It's a wonder for extra earliness, smoothness and heavy bearing. Begins to set fruit from the first blooms. Foliage rather light and open, letting the sun in to color the fruit quick. Our illustration shows its heavy bearing qualities. Begins early and keeps right along bearing. Fruits are from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, of rich red color and ripens evenly.

A splendid shipper and of good eating quality for the home garden.

If you are a truck grower you can't afford to miss planting it. If you are a home gardener you need it for earliest use. We have seen as high as 34 good-sized, smooth ripe tomatoes to a single plant in our seed crops this past season. It's immensely prolific and the most desirable extra early tomato in existence. This tomato represents years of

closest and most careful work in seed selection and plant breeding. Packet, 10 cts.; ½ oz., 30 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00; postpaid.

HASTINGS' SPECIAL } 25 Cts. Tomato Collection

Our Redfield Beauty, Long Keeper, Matchless and Dwarf Champion are grown for us by tomato specialists who grow tomato seed exclusively for us, and who we consider the best and most careful tomato seed growers in the country. Without any exception, they produce the finest grade of tomato seed grown. These four varieties should be in every garden in the South. They are the best varieties in existence. One large packet of each variety postpaid, 25 cents. This collection insures you a full supply of first-class tomatoes all season.

Hastings' Extra Early Prolific Tomato

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL

Fruits are uniformly larger, thicker through, more solid and of much finer quality than most of the extra early tomatoes. The fruits are very deep through from stem to blossom end, being almost round or ball-shaped and from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. The interior portion is very solid and fleshy, with very few seeds, the seed cells being very small and the fruits nearly all solid flesh; quality is exceptionally sweet and free from acidity. Pkt., 10c.; ½ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.; ¼ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato

No variety of tomato equals Long Keeper in heat and drought resisting qualities, making pre-eminently a tomato to furnish a continuous supply all through our long summers when other sorts die from heat and drought. Its resistance to unfavorable conditions of growth is remarkable and it is adapted to all parts of the South. Fruits average about 3 inches in diameter; are of a bright red color. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Livingston's Favorite Tomato A standard variety for home or market. A glossy crimson tinged with purple. A good variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75.



Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato

Duke of York, the Blight-Proof

In some parts of the South there is a disease of the tomato known as the Southern tomato blight. About the time the fruit begins to set the plant begins to die. There is no known remedy for this disease. It does not appear on new land, or land that has not been planted in tomatoes, but when it does appear the only way to succeed with tomatoes is to plant a variety that is "blight-proof," and the Duke of York is the only sure blight proof variety. While not of as fine eating qualities as the others, it is a splendid shipper and makes fine market appearance. Fruits form in clusters of 5 to 10 and are larger than average size. It's a strong, healthy grower, a big cropper and stays in bearing a long time. If you have ground that tomato blight is present in, this variety is the one for you to plant. **Genuine Duke of York.** Packet, 10c.; ½ ounce, 15c.; ounce, 25c.; ¼ pound, 75c.; pound, \$2.50; postpaid. Five pounds, not prepaid, \$10.00.

Hastings' Improved Purple Acme

Our Improved Purple Acme is one of the finest varieties on our list, a big improvement over the old Acme which was so popular everywhere. It is one of the very earliest, is almost round and has a thin, but very tough skin. Our Improved Acme is a very heavy bearer and ripens evenly all over. It has a lovely purplish shade of color which makes it especially desirable as a market and shipping variety. Has few seeds, is thick, meaty and solid. You will find it a most desirable sort for either market or home use, with its fine color and flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.60.

Mansfield Tree Tomato A very strong grower; has to be well tied to stakes to keep from sprawling on the ground. Fruit is large and of good quality; averages one pound in weight. Pkt., 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

The Golden Queen (Yellow) Best large yellow variety on the market. Very large, smooth, meaty and of fine flavor. Bright golden yellow color. Pkt., 5c.; ½ oz., 15c.; oz., 25c.

Ponderosa, The Giant Tomato

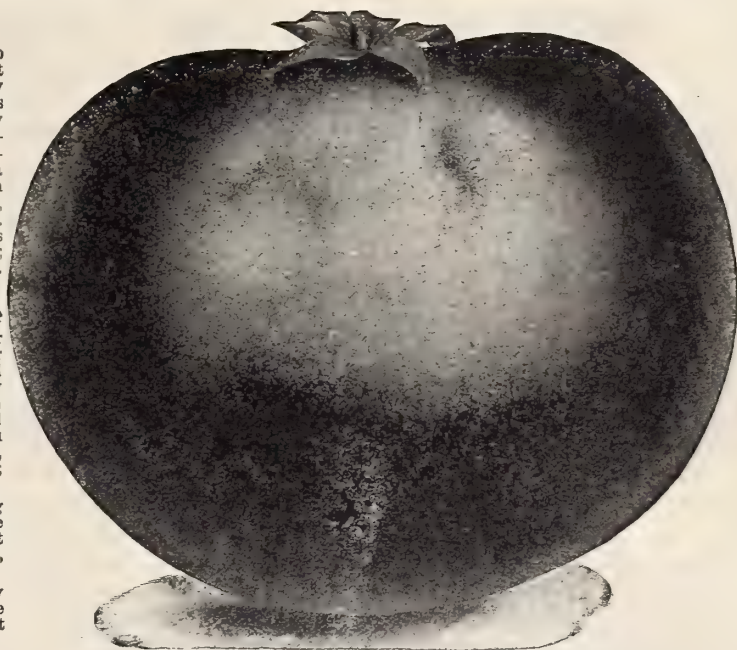
Largest of all, but needs highest possible culture. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

Red and Yellow Pear-Shaped

Excellent small variety of tomatoes. Of strong, vigorous growth and very productive. Suitable for preserves, pickles and pies. Each variety 5 cents per packet.

Hastings' Matchless Tomato

Our Matchless is well named; for it has no equal as a large second early tomato for home use, nearby markets or canning. A vigorous grower and very productive, and continues to produce large size fruits until frost, if cultivated. Fruit is large to extra large, very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is a brilliant shade of red, one of the most beautiful tomatoes we have ever seen. Foliage is heavy, protecting the fruits from sunscald during late summer. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.



Duke of York, Our Great Blight-Proof Tomato

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE TOMATO

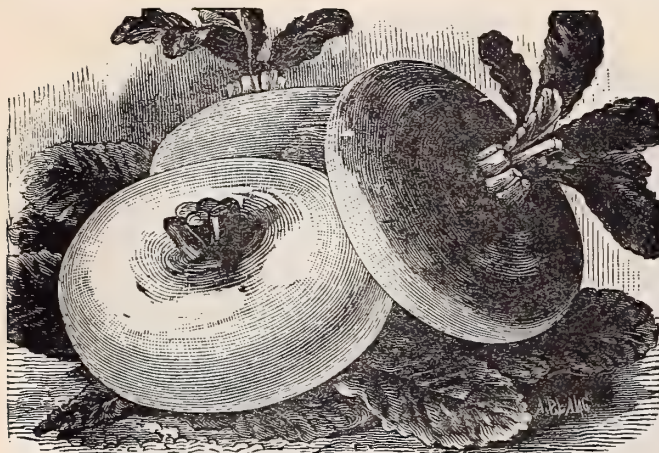
A variety that has become very popular with Florida shippers during the past three years. We have grown a few hundred pounds of seed this past season from original stock from Livingston. We find it one of the earliest, fruits, smooth and of good size, firm flesh and few seeds. Very productive of fruit, being short-jointed and clusters of fruit form at each joint. Fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for shipment. Color of skin purplish red, about the same shade as our Redfield Beauty. Our experience with this variety, both in our own crop and by observation of market crops in several sections is that about one-half of the fruits come the true globe shape, the balance are rather flattened but much thicker proportionately than other standard varieties. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.



Livingston's Globe Tomato



Hastings' Big Matchless Tomato



Early White Flat Dutch. Early Red or Purple Top

Why Not Plant Seed of Some Spring Turnips?

Culture Spring plantings of turnips are important, although the main or general crop for winter use is sown in late summer and fall. The seed sown in early spring germinate rapidly and are ready for use very early. Spring grown turnips, being grown under more favorable conditions of temperature than the fall crop, are more tender, sweet and juicy than those grown in summer and fall. Sow thinly in drills in January, February and March, according to location, cover the seed lightly. It makes best on new ground or ground that has not been cultivated for several years. If stable manure is used, it should be applied several months before the crop is planted. Fresh manure always makes spotted turnips, inferior in quality and with a rank flavor. For fall and winter use sow rutabaga from July 15th to September 1st; turnips from August 1st to October 15th in this latitude, further South they can be planted later, and in Florida sowings can be continued all through the winter. Sow 1 ounce seed to 200 feet of row; 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

"Ain't a Fish Story Either"

"Last spring we started in with your seed. We never had anything grow like them. One 'Long Keeper' tomato plant that we staked went 8 feet 2 inches high and had 211 good sound tomatoes on it. This ain't a fish story either." John Lovett, Lake Arthur, La.

A GEORGIA BOY'S CROP 180 BUSHEL'S CORN PER ACRE

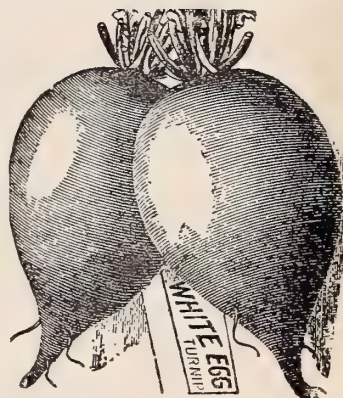
Many of the boys in the Boys' Corn Clubs have done magnificent work. At the South Georgia Exposition held at Tifton; Georgia last fall, Arthur Hill, of Blakely, Early County, Georgia, was a winner, his crop showing a yield of 180 bushels and 40 pounds on a measured acre. The variety was **HASTINGS' PROLIFIC**, of course.

Early White Flat Dutch An old stand-by, and one of the most popular early varieties in the South for either spring or fall plantings. Of medium size, and a quick grower. Is flat, as shown in the illustration, with very small, fine taproot. Flesh and skin pure white; fine grained and sweet. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Early Red or Purple Top This is another popular variety of early flat turnip, being almost identical with the Flat Dutch except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at the top of the bulb. Known in many sections as the Purple Flat Dutch. It's a quick grower with very fine-grained, sweet-flavored flesh. The red top of the bulb extending down to where it rests in the soil adds very much to the attractive appearance of this popular variety. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Extra Early White Egg The finest flavored of all early turnips and with favorable seasons is ready for table use in 6 weeks from sowing. Skin and flesh are a pure snow white; solid, fine-grained, sweet and a good keeper. Looks very attractive bunched for sale and gardeners with this variety have no difficulty in selling at top prices. Ounce, 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c.; pound, 60c. 10 lbs., not prepaid, \$4.60.

Extra Early Milan The earliest of all turnips. A flat, purple top variety, resembling the Early Red or Purple Top very closely but is two weeks earlier. Perfect in shape and color, sweet and fine grained. Seed supply very short. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 70c.



OUR PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE

Purple or Red Top Globe

The most popular variety in the South for general planting. It is medium early, globe-shaped, very handsome in appearance and an extra heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You can not plant too many of them either for home use or markets. It's always of good quality, a good keeper and a good seller in the market. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Early Snowball Extra early. A variety of sterling merit; perfectly round, pure white, very solid, sweet, short top. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Golden Ball A splendid and distinct yellow variety. Fine grained medium-sized variety, as round as a ball, with a clear, deep orange color. Bulbs of medium size, a rapid grower, maturing early. Has small taproot. This is the finest flavored of all the yellow varieties for table use. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

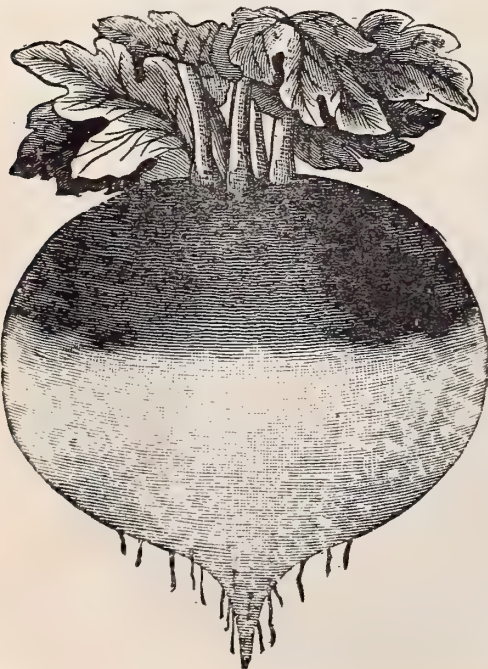
Yellow Aberdeen (Purple Top)—A favorite, resisting both heat and cold well. Good size and a splendid keeper. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Snow White Globe

Color pure white, shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large turnip, producing great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor more especially as a late winter and spring variety. It is productive, hardy, and closely resembles in size and shape the popular Purple Top Globe. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.



Yellow Aberdeen



Purple or Red Globe

HASTINGS' BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION

The most popular of all turnip collections. This gives every family in the South a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. No other house offers you such a bargain in turnip seed as this. For 25 cents we will send you postpaid one ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, Purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Improved American Rutabaga and Seven Top—7 ounces of Turnips, all different, for 25 cents, delivered at your postoffice. No other varieties will be sold at this price and no changes will be allowed in this collection. If you do not want to plant all this seed this spring, what you hold over is perfectly good for your late summer and fall sowings,

7 OUNCES, 7 VARIETIES, 25 CENTS POSTPAID



Seven Top "Salad Turnip"

The most popular variety for winter and early spring "greens" in the South. Very hardy, growing all through the winter. Can be cut at all times, giving a supply of fresh vegetable matter at times when nothing else is available. Can be sown from August till December and in early spring. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Yellow or Amber Globe

Sometimes called Yellow Stone. Undoubtedly the most handsome of the yellow sorts. Grows to a large size, flesh very firm, fine-grained, and keeps splendidly well into spring. Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 50c.

Long White or Cow Horn

Roots long and carrot shaped, one-third to one-half of which is formed above ground. It roots deeply, resisting drought well. Flesh pure white, fine-grained, sweet and of excellent table quality. It is very hardy and resistant to cold. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20c; pound, 60c.

Pomeranian White Globe

An extra heavy cropper, desirable where large size and quantity rather than quality is wanted. Very large white globe-shaped variety. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Hastings' Mixed Turnips

A splendid mixture of our own containing some of each variety of turnips and rutabaga catalogued by us. This mixture is made to supply the demand of the thousands of planters who wish to make only one sowing and at the same time have a succession of turnips to supply them all through the season. This mixture contains all the early, medium and late varieties and "salad" varieties for "greens." Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

More Than We Claim

John T. Johnson, Morris County, Texas, writes: "Your garden seeds, also corn and cotton, have proved all and more than you claim for them. In this community all that have planted your seed are pleased. We are proud of such a firm as yours located in the south."

Peter A. Lynch, Gadsden County, Florida, says: "Seeds I got from you last spring were fine. Your seeds are cheaper and better in every way than others."

Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga Our special strain of Improved American leaves nothing to be desired. It is the best and heaviest cropper of all rutabagas for the South. This variety has been grown and improved for years to meet the wants and trade of the most critical gardeners. It is of fine form, with a rich purple colored top and yellow flesh of very pleasing appearance. Flesh is tender and sweet and exceptionally free from stringy, hard flesh. It has a comparatively small top, fine roots, and is the surest and heaviest cropper. If you grow rutabagas you need our "Improved American." Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.



HASTINGS' IMPROVED
AMERICAN RUTABAGA

GREATEST CROPPING
RUTABAGA KNOWN

FIELD AND FORAGE SEEDS

WHY NOT MAKE HAY IN 1912?



Genuine Kaffir Corn

At this place we pleaded with our customers to make plenty of hay and forage in 1911. Thousands did and are smiling, for they don't have to buy a dollar's worth, and every surplus ton they have is worth \$20.00 per ton or over.

The Hastings Farm made some 300 tons surplus—a nice cash income of some \$6,000.00. It came in mighty handy with the lower price of cotton.

Are you an all-cotton farmer or nearly so? Don't you think it a mighty good time to make some hay and forage resolutions for 1912 and stick to them; plan and prepare for your hay and forage acres as carefully as for your cotton acres?

We can't and you can't afford to buy hay and grain. We can't and you can't afford to farm without horse and mule power, and that power cannot be kept up on short rations. We all need hay and forage to feed. In most localities in the South it's a good cash crop and it's the least expensive crop to raise on the farm. Plan for and plant plenty of hay and forage and grain acres in 1912. You will be safe if you do.

White and Red Kaffir Corn This type of the Sorghum family is becoming more and more popular in the South every year because of its drought resisting qualities. Grows 4 to 5 feet high and very stocky. Valuable for forage or grain. Plant from March to July in rows 3 feet apart, drilling the seed thinly in the row like sorghum. If wanted for grain principally, let the heads mature on the stalk and then the whole stalk may be cut for fodder after the seed heads have been cut. If wanted mainly for fodder, cut down the stalk when the first seed heads begin to bloom, leaving 4 to 5 inches of stubble. From this will spring a second growth, making an excellent crop of forage and a full crop of grain. Stalks keep green and juicy to the last. For poultry food and small grain it is unexcelled. There are two varieties, the Red and White; the only difference being in the color of the grains. We can supply either at 10 cents per packet; 25 cents per pound, or 4 pounds for 90 cents; postpaid. In quantity, not prepaid, about 5 cents per pound.

Jerusalem Corn Very similar to Kaffir Corn, but even more resistant to extreme drought, having been brought to this country from the arid plains of Palestine. Sow in drills like Kaffir Corn or Sorghum, and no matter how hot or dry it gets, you will have grain and forage. Grains pure white and nearly flat. Four to 5 pounds will plant an acre. The yield of grain from the large seed head largely exceeds that of corn on the same land. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; postpaid. In quantity not prepaid, 10 cents per pound.

SORGHUM OR CANE SEEDS FOR FORAGE CROPS

Recleaned—Free From Trash and Dirt The sorghums are becoming more popular every year in the South for forage crops, either sown alone or mixed with cow peas and broadcasted. They should all be planted at rate of 6 pounds per acre in drills for syrup, or $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel (24 pounds) broadcasted for forage. If sown broadcast with peas use $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel (12 pounds) with one bushel of peas. It pays to fertilize sorghum heavily, the increased yield more than paying for the fertilizer.

Early Amber Sorghum The earliest and favorite Southern variety grown almost exclusively for forage, either alone or broadcasted with peas. Pound, postpaid; 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, 60 cents; bushel (48 pounds), about \$2.00. Bushel price subject to market changes.

Early Orange Larger than the Amber, maturing 10 days later and more largely grown for the syrup, which is of extra fine quality and of clear, golden yellow color. A very desirable variety for either syrup or forage. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, 60 cents; bushel (48 pounds), about \$2.00. Bushel price subject to market changes.

Branching Sorghum Or Yellow Milo Maize. An immense producer of fodder of the best quality. Grows 8 to 12 feet high, stooling heavily. Can be cut 3 or 4 times during the season. Cut at any stage of growth. Seed heads are immense, and furnishes a grain crop almost equal in feeding value to corn. Plant 8 pounds per acre, in drills. The immense yield will surprise you. Pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds, 90 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds or more by freight or express, not prepaid, 8 cents per pound.

Write Us for Delivered Prices

Sorghum and field seed prices change often. We want you to write us for delivered prices when ready to buy in quantity. We can often save you money. Use the quotation sheet in the back of this Catalogue. We are always glad to show you the cost delivered at your station.

PEARL OR CAT-TAIL MILLET (Pencillaria)

The best known and most valuable of all the green forage plants in the South. For the past six years sensational seedsmen have sold this as a new plant under the name of "Pencillaria" and "Maud's Wonder Forage Plant."

Pearl Millet needs no introduction to the older residents of the south. They all know its great value. It's the greatest and best yielder of green forage and continues to grow and produce through the entire season if cut frequently and prevented from going to seed. Our illustration shows 2½ months growth of Pearl Millet on good soil. In an actual field test made several years ago, on heavily manured ground, it made green forage at the rate of 95 tons per acre in 13½ days' growth. No other forage plant has ever come up to that record. It is a tropical plant and makes an enormous growth all through our long Southern summer. It is relished by all kinds of stock, who eat it greedily. No plant will do more towards solving the hay and forage problem of the South than Pearl Millet, and it ought to be grown on every Southern farm. Sow thinly in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, about 10 cents per pound in any quantity.



Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet (Pencillaria)

Our Tennessee Grown German Millet

We have said considerable in the past about the importance of Southern grown seed being necessary for a successful crop of **German Millet** in the South. We give here a reproduction from a photograph of a crop from Tennessee grown seed. In growing **German Millet** from "cheap" Western grown seed—have you ever been able to make a crop like this? Is it not worth 25 cents or so more per bushel to sow seed that will make a crop like this?

German Millet is an important and nutritious hay crop, largely grown throughout the South, relished by horses and cattle. There are two necessities for a successful crop of **German Millet**—first, rich or highly manured ground; second, Southern grown seed, that from Tennessee being the best. Pound, postpaid, 20c.; peck, not prepaid, 65c.; bushel, about \$2.25. Price subject to market changes.

Teosinte

A mammoth forage plant from Central America, undoubtedly one of the most valuable forage plants for the South to be used in a green state. The yield is simply enormous and can be cut all through the summer and until frost. We were assured by the late C. A. Bacon, of Ormond, Florida, several years ago, that this remarkable plant grew at the rate of five inches per day on his place. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Market Prices

When this catalogue goes to the printer it is impossible to make prices that are exact for the spring season on Millet, Sorghum, Cow Peas, etc., prices of which change often. Write for market prices when ready to buy.



A CROP OF MILLET FROM OUR TENNESSEE GROWN SEED

Spanish Peanuts

This is the best variety for the central and lower South, where a forage and fattening crop is wanted. The Spanish is an early and heavy bearer and along the Gulf Coast and in Florida where they can be planted in April, two crops a year can be made. In that section the tops give you, hay and the nuts grain. In harvesting, the nuts cling fast to the vines and the tops and nuts are fed to the stock together as a hay and grain ration. The tops make good forage either green or cured. The Spanish peanuts grow in close bush form, making it possible to plant them close and cultivate easier than the old "vine" sorts. The nuts are smaller, but much sweeter and finer flavored than all the large ones, and are very free from the "pops" that are so common in the large varieties. **Best re-cleaned, hand-picked seed stock.** Pound, 25 cents; $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., 75c.; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel (25 lbs.) about \$2.25. Subject to market changes. Write for quantity prices.

North Carolina Running Peanut

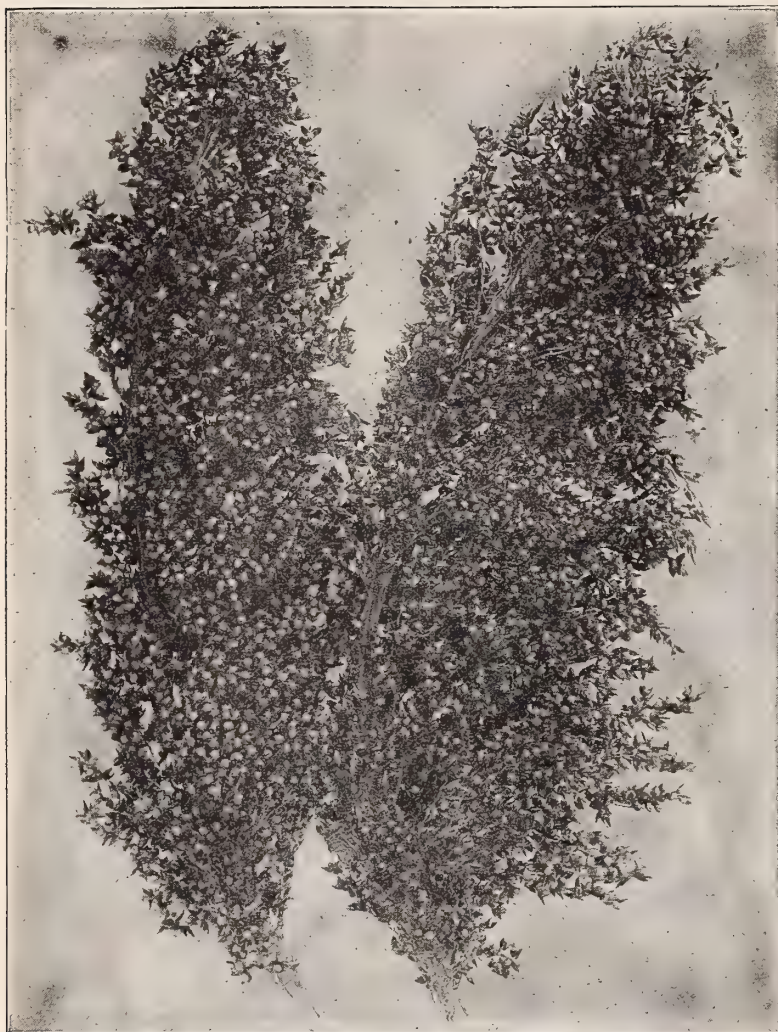
During the past two years there has been an increased planting of the running varieties of peanuts. Of the several running varieties the best and surest cropper in the central and lower South is the "North Carolina." Nuts somewhat larger than the Spanish, easily grown and nuts fill out nicely with very few pops for a running variety. **Finest hand-picked seed stock.** Lb., 25c.; $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., 75c.; postpaid. Pk., 75c.; bu. (25 lbs.), about \$2.25. Write for market prices.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Every farm in the South ought to grow Mammoth Russian Sunflower for the seed. No farm where poultry is raised can afford to be without them. The yield on fairly good land is immense, 125 bushels per acre being nothing unusual, and as a poultry feed to give rapid growth and fine glossy plumage there is nothing that equals it. As an egg-producing food, nothing can be better. When we say that a sunflower crop is profitable, we mean crops of the Mammoth Russian, which produces three to four times as much seed as the common varieties. 10 cents a packet; 30 cents a quart; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents.



Spanish Peanuts



TWO HEADS OF OUR "OLD TIME" CHICKEN CORN

Dwarf Essex Rape

We used to consider this as strictly a plant to sow in the fall for winter green feed and pasture, but in recent years there is not a month in year that it is not ordered. It furnishes rich, nutritious pasture and green feed within 6 or 7 weeks of sowing. Fattening qualities of rape are considered much superior to clover. We would not advise sowing rape from May to August but it can be sown profitably any time from September to March. Lb., postpaid, 25c.; 10-lb. lots or over, not prepaid, 10c. per lb.

Japanese Buckwheat

Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for a poultry feed, and in the Japanese we have a variety well adapted to this section. It can be sown in either early spring or late summer and matures in about two months. Lb., postpaid, 25c.; pk., not prepaid, 60c.; bu., \$2.00.

SPRING OATS

We can usually supply Burt and Texas Rust-Proof Oats during the spring months. Ask for prices.



Our "Old Time" Chicken Corn

We have it, the genuine "old time" Chicken Corn. It took us 21 years to secure a stock of this so that we could offer it. For years we searched the South for it but no one seemed to have it. Everybody knew about it and how good it was but everybody seemingly had "lost seed of it."

Four years ago one of our friends sent us about 200 seeds of it and from that small start we have grown our present supply.

Our "Old Time" Chicken Corn is a variety of Sorghum with rather loose bushy heads covered with small grains which drop off in a scattering manner and are greedily eaten by the chickens. It is best to sow the seed in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, leaving 2 to 3 plants every 3 feet in the row. It's best to plant near enough to your chicken houses so that they can easily range in the patch as the seed begins to ripen and fall, letting your chickens do the harvesting. It's a heavy bearer and will furnish you about the best and cheapest "chicken feed" you can get. Supply very limited and we advise early orders. **Pkt., 15c.; lb., 40c.; 3 lbs., \$1.00; postpaid.**

CLEANED BEGGARWEED

The standard hay crop in Florida and sandy soils of lower South. Where grown thickly it makes finest quality of nutritious hay, sweet and tender, stock leaving corn and oats for it. It is an annual plant coming from seed each year. For hay, cut when it comes into bloom. A second growth then springs up which produces seed, thus seeding the ground for the next year. For successful germination soil and air should be warm and moist, hence early sowing is not advisable. Wait until the ground gets warm. Grows well on sandy soil. Everyone in the South with sandy soil should give Beggarweed a trial. It is one of the most valuable plants the South has for sandy soils. **Cleaned Seed—Hull Removed—Packet, 10c.; pound, 45c.; 3 pounds, \$1.25; postpaid.** By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 pounds, \$3.25; 100 pounds, \$30.00.

Upland Rice Most people have the idea that rice can only be grown on swampy lands or under irrigation. This is not true. Any ground that has a reasonable amount of moisture will grow our Upland Rice. It's a valuable crop, making from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Try a patch this year. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.



Single Plant of Dwarf Essex Rape

CHUFAS OR EARTH ALMONDS

It's amazing how very few people in the South actually know how valuable Chufas are as a crop to plant for fattening hogs. With the increasing interest in hogs in the south we expect to see tens of thousands of acres of Chufas planted each year. We have known experienced hog raisers to pay as high as \$ 0.00 per bushel for Chufa seed in seasons of scarcity, so as to be sure and have a Chufa patch to turn their hogs in during the fall months. They knew the real value of Chufas.

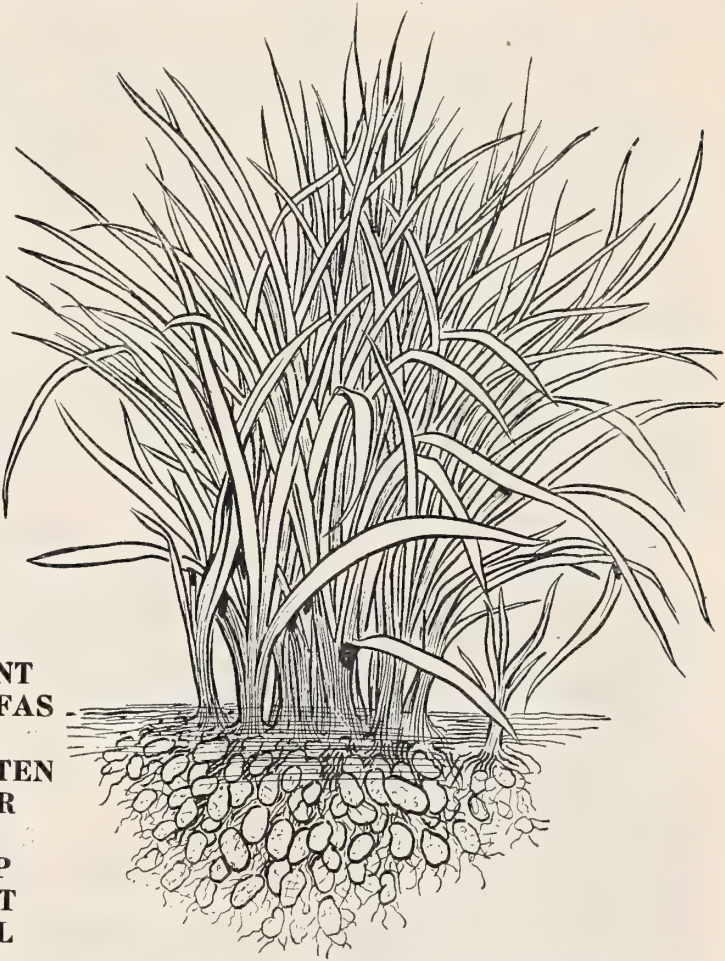
The Chufa is a species of ground nut, most easily grown, and which ought to be on every Southern farm every year as a hog-fattening crop. Can be planted from April to June, cultivation to be similar to that for peanuts. The crop is usually matured by September 1st, and can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in, the hogs doing the harvesting.

This crop is highly recommended by the Experiment Stations of Alabama, Florida, Arkansas and Louisiana. We know of no crop that will produce as heavy crops in proportion to the quality of land as Chufas, some reports of yields being almost incredible, ranging from 200 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Any land suitable for cotton, corn, potatoes or peanuts will make profitable crops of Chufas.

At the Arkansas Experiment Station one-thi d of an acre of Chufas supported 3 hogs, averaging 122 pounds each, for 46 days. The gain during the 46 days averaged 66 pounds per hog. In this test Chufas proved practically as good as dry corn for fattening purposes. In the Alabama Station test the yield of Chufas was 172 bushels per acre. Chickens and turkeys as well as hogs are very fond of them.

Make rows 2½ feet apart, dropping seed about one foot apart in the row and covering about two inches Chufas require from one to one and a half pecks per acre.

Our stock of seed Chufas is exceptionally fine, the nuts or tubers being clean, sound and thoroughly dry. We advise early orders, for every year we have to refuse late in the season orders. Pkt., 10 cents; lb., 35 cents, postpaid; peck (11 pounds), not prepaid, \$1.25; bushel (41 pounds), \$4.50.



**PLANT
CHUFAS
TO
FATTEN
YOUR
HOG
CROP
NEXT
FALL**

Chufas or Earth Almonds, the Hog-Fattening Crop

JAPANESE SOY OR SOJA BEANS

On the right hand side of this page we show a plant of

Soja or Soy Beans in full leaf—on the left a photograph taken on the Hastings' Farms when the beans were about ready for harvest, showing the immense prolificness of this new forage and feeding crop for the South. They grow splendidly anywhere in the South; are equal to if not superior to the cow pea as a soil improver; when sown in rows and cultivated makes heavier yield per acre and are superior to the cow pea in feeding value for stock. We expect that within a few years Soja Beans will be as generally planted as cow peas throughout the South. We expect to plant them very largely ourselves this year both for soil improvement and stock feed. They are most nutritious and contain more fattening qualities than any other crop.

Can be sown either broadcast like peas at rate of 1 to 1½ bushels per acre or in drills 3½ to 4 feet apart using ½ bushel per acre.

Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans

There are many varieties of the Soja Bean, but the Mammoth Yellow is the best, the strongest grower and heaviest yielder in the South. Pkt., 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck 75 cents; bushel about \$2.75.



Soja Bean in Full Leaf



Matured Soja Beans—Hastings' Farm



Cow Peas

We believe that Cow Peas have done more for the up-building of the soils for the South than any crop. Most of us know of the rich sugar cane lands of Louisiana. Yet, the long headed sugar planters, the men who own those rich lands plant carload after carload of peas on those rich lands. Why? Just to keep them rich and make them richer. Hundreds of bushels of them are planted annually for soil improvement on the "Hastings' Farm." We never let a corn crop go by without sowing peas. There are several hundred tons of cow peas and crab grass hay baled up on the "Hastings' Farms" now. Plant Peas and plenty of them. Plenty of pea hay means full rations for your stock and soil. **Plant Peas.**

Write Us for Prices on Cow Peas

At the time this catalogue goes into the hands of the printer it is impossible to make close prices on COW PEAS. Write us when ready to buy, stating variety and quantity wanted, and we will make you price delivered at your station.

Wonderful or Unknown Peas Originally, these two varieties, although somewhat alike, were kept distinct, but in recent years they have become so much run together that it has been found impossible to keep them separate. They are the strongest, rankest growing of any of the vine or running varieties and our illustration gives you an idea of their rank growth and prolificness. Pkt., 10c.; pt., 20c.; qt., 35c.; postpaid. Pk., not prepaid, 75c.; bu. price on application.

Whippoorwill Favorite early variety growing in bush form. Brown speckled seed. Largely planted for early crop. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, about 75 cents; not prepaid. Write for bushel prices when ready to buy.

Large Black-Eye The standard large black-eyed, white table pea. Good either as "snaps" or shelled. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, about \$1.25; bushel, about \$4.25.

Lady Peas Very small seeded but strong growing and prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 40 cts.; postpaid.

Early Black, Red Ripper, Clays, Iron and Mixed Peas So far as possible we keep in stock during the spring months stock of the above varieties. When ready to buy in bushel lots or over write for prices, stating variety and quantity wanted. Each—Packet 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid.

Velvet Beans The Lower South's Greatest Forage and

Soil Enriching Plant

We have grown the Velvet Bean personally for nearly twenty years and we know of no plant so valuable as the Velvet Bean for the Lower South (meaning by Lower South the Southern half of States such as Georgia, Mississippi and Texas). Around Atlanta and in this latitude it will not mature, although if planted in May will make a solid mat of foliage and vine from waist to shoulder high. Generally speaking, it grows so rank that it's impossible to cure it for hay. The general practice in Florida is to turn stock in and let them eat it down to stubble. It needs a full season of growth to get its greatest value. Some growers let it rot down during the winter figuring that in soil improvement a good crop of Velvet Beans turned under is equal to a ton of average guano or commercial fertilizer. We have never seen any crop that makes such a rank growth. For stock feed it is rich in both fat and muscle forming qualities. One crop of Velvet Beans turned under is considered equal in value to 2 or 3 crops of Cow Peas. Illustrating its immense yield, the Florida Experiment Station reported one yield of 18,000 pounds (9 tons) of dried forage per acre. Plant in April or May in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, dropping 1 or 2 beans every foot, about 1 peck of seed per acre. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, about \$3.50. Write for bushel prices when ready to buy.

Tobacco Southern farmers and their tenants and employes spend millions of dollars every year for tobacco—millions that go to the Tobacco Trust. Why not grow the supply on your own farm?

Hyco—for Smoking The most desirable to grow for smoking purposes. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

Sweet Oronoke—for Chewing

The finest variety to grow in the Central and

Lower South for chewing purposes. Makes, when sun cured, the best natural chewing leaf. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.



Sweet Oronoke Tobacco

HASTINGS' GRASSES AND CLOVERS

And Why Many Dealers Can and Do Sell Grass and Clover Seed Cheap



No. 1—Sample of Our Best Grade Clover Seed



No. 3—Stand from Seed Shown in No. 1



No. 2—Sample of Clover Seed at Low Prices



No. 4—Stand from Seed Shown in No. 2

Ever since we began to issue a seed catalogue and sell grass and clover seed we have talked the importance of quality in these seeds particularly. We have urged constantly the importance of buying nothing but the best in quality in seeds, for we knew positively that **the best was always the cheapest in the end.** In nothing in the way of seeds is there such carelessness and adulteration as in clover and grass seed. In recent tests by the United States Department of Agriculture samples of clover seeds of various kinds were bought in open market, and adulterations and weed seed up to 64% were found in some of this seed, being sold at low prices. On this page we show you the difference between the best grade, such as we sell, and the lower grades that are sold by many seed houses and dealers whose inducement to buy is a much lower price than ours. We are using clover seed to illustrate this, but what we show is equally true of every variety of grass and clover on the market. These illustrations taken from photographs of clover seed magnified many times by powerful microscopes.

Illustration No. 1 shows you a sample of our best re-cleaned clover seed, absolutely free from all adulteration and weed seed, the only kind that is fit to plant. This is what we term "Best Grade" Seed.

Illustration No. 2 shows a sample of low grade clover seed just as purchased in the general markets. It's full of seed of noxious weeds, many of which may be pests that you can never get rid of. Hardly half of the weight of this is good clover seed that will germinate, while every weed seed in it is a source of danger, a detriment to any piece of ground it may be sown on. Yet the difference in the retail price of these two samples was only 2½ cents per pound, \$1.50 per bushel, and a bushel of clover seed will sow three to four acres. Let no man fool himself into believing that all clover seed offered is good clover seed. Not 25% of the clover and grass seed sold is best grade stock. These two illustrations show just **why** there is difference in price between our clover seed and some others, and that difference is not only in clover seed but goes all through the grasses. This is only one illustration, but it tells the whole story for all the grasses and clovers.

Illustration No. 3 shows what a clean stand may be obtained from the use of best seed. This is the result of sowing some of the seed shown in illustration No. 1. This would be a true representation of the young clover plants from your own sowing, supposing that your own ground is reasonably free from weed seeds. This illustration shows perfection in a stand of young clover. Now take a glance at No. 4, showing the planting of the sample of seed shown in No. 2. The clover seed has germinated, but so have the weed seed, coming along as fast or faster than the clover. You can see that already the weeds are twining around the young clover choking it out.

Permanent Grass Mixture A perfect mixture for all the year round grazing and pasture on the clay soils of the South; contains 9 different grasses and 2 clovers. No Bermuda grass in it. Summer and winter grasses blended in right proportion to keep your pasture green the year round. With an occasional fertilizing will last for years. Sow in either fall or as early in the spring as soil can be worked, at rate of 35 pounds per acre. Price for 35 pounds of this mixture \$6.00 F. O. B. Atlanta. All grass and clover seed in this mixture is of highest possible grade.

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass Our special mixture that has been so successfully used in the lawns of Atlanta for the last five years. It's the only mixture of lawn grass that has been made up that has stood the test of time under Southern conditions of soil and climate. It makes a quick show and soon becomes a beautiful velvety lawn on well prepared soil. It stands summer heat and drought without serious injury. Pound, postpaid, 45 cents; 2½ pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, \$3.75. Sow at rate of 3 bushels per acre.

Send a Sample to Dept. of Agriculture

We are determined to break up, so far as possible, this practice of selling adulterated and low grade grass and clover seed to Southern farmers by "cut price" seedsmen and dealers, loading your farms with grasses you don't want and with weed seeds, worthless at the best, more often so dangerous that they become a pest.

Most farmers don't know it, but the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., maintains a "Seed Testing Bureau." All you have to do is to send them, say an ounce, of any grass or clover seed you want tested and they will analyze and test it and write you telling you just how it is. We are perfectly willing to have the Department test anything we send out, and if you are offered grass or clover seed at a low price our advice is that you have it tested both for purity and vitality. There is usually a reason for those "cut prices."

HASTINGS' GRASS AND CLOVER BOOK

A year ago we prepared and published a book on Grasses and Clovers for the South, finely illustrated. It's not for sale but it's free to any one of our customers interested. It tells all about the different grasses and clovers for the South, tells how to prepare your land to get the best results, when and how to sow the different kinds of seed of this class. If interested in grasses and clovers we shall be glad to send you a copy free on request. We believe it will help you in making profitable grass and clover crops.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER

We are using this illustration of Alfalfa, not because of any special beauty, but because it illustrates the wonderful deep rooting qualities of this most valuable plant after it has been established three or four years.

Alfalfa is more talked about and more widely planted now than almost any other clover in the world. If your land has never grown Alfalfa be sure and inoculate the seed with Farmogerm for Alfalfa. This insures the presence in the soil of the nitrogen gathering bacteria necessary to bring this plant to full success. (Farmogerm for Alfalfa in 1 acre bottles \$2.00 per acre. Full directions for use with every bottle). (See page 79).

Alfalfa is the most valuable permanent clover that can be grown. Adapted to the whole of the South except Peninsular Florida, where its success is doubtful, from climatic conditions. Once well established it is perpetual, furnishing from 3 to 5 cuttings a year. Its feeding value is of the highest. The growth is remarkably strong, and the roots often penetrate 20 to 30 feet into the subsoil bringing up valuable plant food that would never be available otherwise. This deep rooting puts the plant forever beyond the reach of drought after the first season. No farmer in the South, with stock, can afford to let Alfalfa go without trial. Sow in thoroughly prepared soil at rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast. Although fall sowing is preferable, yet good results can be obtained from early spring sowing. It is well worthy a faithful trial and careful attention the first year until it becomes thoroughly established. But one cutting should be made the first year. Cut when coming into bloom, as the hay is better at that period. Do not sow on wet land. High and rather dry is preferable to any other. **Highest Grade Seed, 98% purity or over.** Pound, 40 cents; postpaid. Pick and bushel prices subject to market fluctuations. Write for close market prices when ready to buy.

Red Clover A valuable farm crop, largely used for pasturage and soil improvement. Yields 2 to 3 cuttings per year. First crop makes rich feed and is the most valuable for hay. Clover draws nitrogen from the air largely, and is one of the best soil renovating crops. Clover intelligently used is the farmer's best friend. Should be used as a rotation crop. Sow either in fall or spring. September and March are the best months. Pound, by mail, postpaid, 40 cents. Subject to fluctuations in market prices. Write for prices when ready to buy.

White Clover Does well in almost all lands of the Central South, but prefers moist land. Thrives better than other clover on land containing iron. Sow either in fall or spring, 5 to 6 pounds per acre. 50 cents per pound, postpaid.

Japan Clover or Lespedeza A valuable Southern clover. Grows well on either poor or rich soil. On poor land it assumes a creeping habit; on rich land a bush form, making a vigorous plant, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Sow either in spring or fall, 10 to 15 pounds per acre, harrow in to a depth of 1½ to 2½ inches, according to character of soil, then roll or firm the soil in most convenient way. Makes better grazing than any other except Bermuda. Well adapted to fertilizing and soil enrichment. Its abundant long tap roots and laterals decaying, render the soil porous and leave in it much valuable matter. The roots penetrate several feet deep, enabling the plants to bear severe dry spells, also bring up from the subsoil valuable plant food. Sow in fall in Florida. In Georgia, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi sow in March. 4-ounce packet, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds by freight or express, \$2.75; 100 pounds, \$25.00.

Bermuda Grass While looked upon as a pest by many on account of its persistent effort to spread through its underground and surface runners, it is the best summer pasture grass for the central and lower South. It grows on all kinds of soil from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand, and furnishes abundant and nutritious pasture. No pasture grass will give you so great returns when given as little fertilizer as will Bermuda. Seed should be sown at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds per acre between March 1st and June 1st. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold, and under favorable conditions requires 20 to 30 days to germinate. New crop seed arrives during the month of February from Australia and no orders will be filled before that time. Packet (2 ounces), 15 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid. Special prices on lots of 5 pounds or over.

Red Top or Herd's Grass

An excellent hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on a great variety of soils, but does best on heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. We handle none but fancy cleaned seed of best grade. Per pound, postpaid, 40 cents. Not prepaid, bushel (14 lbs.), about \$3.50. Write for closest market prices when ready to buy.

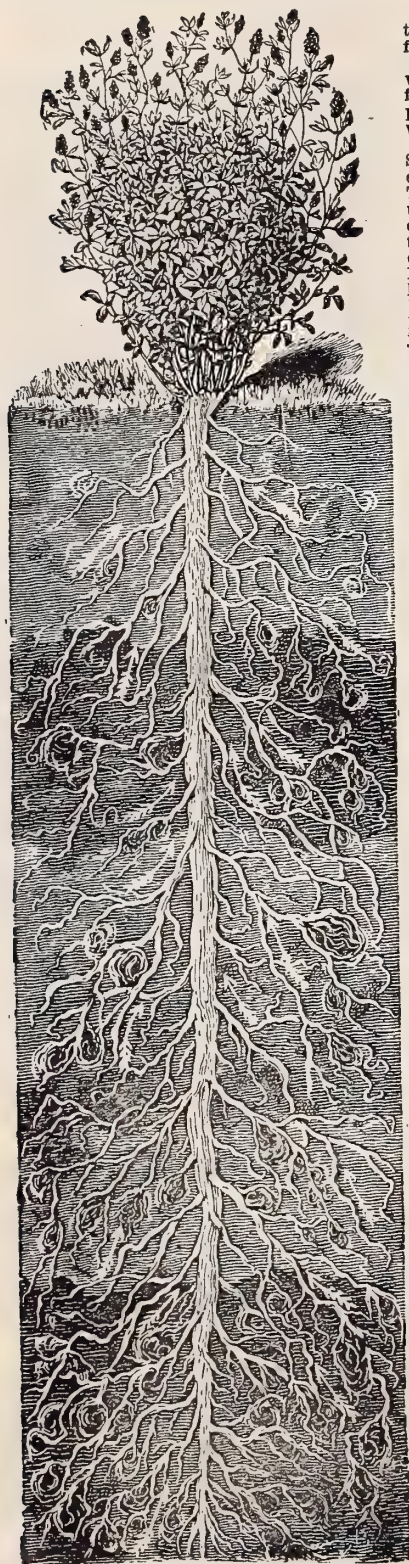
Kentucky Blue Grass

So well known that it needs no description. Our seed is the best that Kentucky produces; clean, pure and of highest vitality. February and March are the best spring months for sowing. **Seed crop very short. Fancy re-cleaned seed.** Pound, 45 cents; postpaid. Bushel (14 lbs.), not prepaid, about \$4.50.



Red Top or Herd's Grass

Burr Clover, Crimson Clover, Hairy, Winter or Sand Vetch, Rescue and other standard grasses not listed are for summer and fall plantings only. For description and prices see Hastings' Summer and Fall Catalogue, issued in July of each year.



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover

Orchard Grass

One of the most reliable grasses for the Middle South, either for hay or pasture. While succeeding well on almost all soils it does best on loamy and moderate stiff uplands. It starts growth early in spring and continues to grow well into winter. A quick grower, highly relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. Makes good hay. Cut for hay when in bloom. Sow 3 bushels per acre. Pound, 40 cents, postpaid; bushel (14 lbs.), highest grade seed, about \$3.25. Write us for prices on bushel lots or over.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass

A valuable grass for both hay and pasture in the South. Starts early in the spring and lasts till late fall. Stands mid-summer heat and drought. For hay crop it gives two good cuttings per season, the hay being better than timothy. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre in either spring or fall. Bushel price on application. Pound, postpaid, 40 cents. Bushel (14 lbs.), about \$2.50.

Meadow Fescue

Succeeds well in all parts of the Central South. Furnishes green pasturage through the entire winter. Pound, postpaid, 45 cents. Bushel prices on application.

Italian Rye Grass

One of the most valuable grasses for fall planting. A quick grower from which several cuttings can be made for hay. An annual, dying out the first summer. Sow 2 bushels per acre. Lib., postpaid, 30c. Bu. (14 lbs.), not prepaid, about \$1.75.

Perennial Rye Grass

Similar to the Italian Rye Grass, a little slower in growth but has the advantage of lasting several years. Makes heavy, leafy growth, very fine for either pasture or hay purposes. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents.

Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, about \$1.75.

Timothy

A splendid hay grass for the more northern part of the South, especially hill and mountain sections. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; bushel (45 lbs.), not prepaid, about \$8.75.

Johnson Grass

While considered a pest in many parts of the South, it is coming to be recognized as one of our most valuable hay and forage plants in places where its growth can be controlled and kept from spreading into cultivated fields. No other plants make such enormous yields of hay. It should be cut or mowed just as the seed heads begin to form. Sow 1 bushel per acre, either in fall or spring. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents. Price per bushel of 25 pounds, about \$4.50. Close market prices on application.



Orchard Grass

**MAKE GRASS
AS WELL AS
KILL GRASS**



Tall Meadow Oat Grass

FARMOGERM WILL HELP YOU GROW FERTILIZER

That may be a new way of putting it but it's pretty close to facts. The most costly element of commercial fertilizer is nitrogen and is usually estimated as being worth about 17 cents per pound. Practically all our soils are short of nitrogen.

The clovers, cow peas, vetch, peas, beans, alfalfa and some other leguminous plants all have the power to draw plenty of nitrogen from the air if—there are present what are called the nitrogen gathering bacteria in the soil to attach themselves to the roots. These bacteria on the roots of this class of plants are necessary to enable the plant to do full work in nitrogen gathering. If they are not present the crop will be more or less of a failure. Plenty of bacteria means rank growing crops, their absence means sickly looking plants. When successful crops of any of these plants mentioned have been grown before there are bacteria in the soil for them, but on new ground or ground where these crops have not been grown the bacteria must be supplied before full success can come. The best and easiest way is to supply them in the shape of **Farmogerm**. It costs \$2.00 per acre to inoculate. The **Farmogerm** comes in sealed bottles. All you have to do is add water, then moisten the seed before planting and your soil then becomes thoroughly inoculated at seed sowing. It's the quickest, cheapest, easiest way to improve soil there is.

This **Farmogerm** is not for direct use on crops like corn, cotton, oats, sorghum, millet, etc. When used on all kinds of clovers, cow peas, soja beans these crops accumulate a great store of nitrogen on the roots. These decay after the leguminous crop is cut off and the nitrogen is available in the soil for succeeding crops of cotton, corn or grain. In effect, it helps make your soil richer for succeeding crops as well as making far better clover, alfalfa, cow peas, soja beans or peanuts.

We believe that every farmer and gardener wants better crops and lower fertilizer cost. **Farmogerm** will do both. We will gladly send you special booklet on this subject.

Price \$2.00 per acre bottle, postpaid. Each crop needs a different species or variety of bacteria. State what crop you want it for when ordering. We have **Farmogerm** for Red Clover, Crimson Clover, White Clover, Alfalfa or Lucerne, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Soja Beans, Vetch and Peanuts. Can also supply a mixed culture for garden peas and beans to plant about 400 feet of row for 50 cents, postpaid. Use **Farmogerm** this year.



A Few From Hastings' Mixed Flower Garden. Pkt. 10 cts. (See Page 87)

Liberal Premiums

For 50 cents you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of 75 cents. For \$1.00 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$1.50. For \$2.00 you may select Flower Seed to the amount of \$3.00. This does not include Bulbs, Roots, Plants, or the Special 25 and 50 cent Flower Seed Collections.

HASTINGS' FLOWER SEEDS

Have no superiors and few equals. We use just as much care in the production of the finest strains of flower seeds as we do in vegetable seeds. We do this because it pays us to. Our business experience is that our best advertisement is a satisfied customer, and our special high grade strains of seed are bound to make every one who plants satisfied. The increase of our sales of flower seed of the past five years has been enormous. Our customers have found that the quality of the seed and the size and brilliancy of the bloom from our special strains of flower seeds surpass anything they have ever had. Very little flower seed is grown in the United States, and we import ours direct from the largest and best flower seed growers of Germany and France, where the greatest attention is paid to the production of the finest strains of flowers. We spare no trouble nor expense to get the very best for our customers—the finest varieties of all flowers adapted to planting in the South. Our list of flower seeds is small compared with that of many Northern seedsmen. The reason for this is that there are comparatively few flowers grown from seed that do well in the South, and our list contains nothing but what is adapted to the South. You may depend upon the fact that you can plant any variety in this list with the assurance that with proper treatment and favorable seasons you will succeed.

Our packets of flower seeds are larger than those of other seedsmen. There are enough seeds in Hastings' packets to give plenty of plants of each kind. We have no 1, 2 or 3-cent packets such as are offered occasionally. Our packets contain good seed and plenty of it. We do not put in 6 or 7 Sweet Peas, or 12 or 15 Poppy Seed, as fine as dust and call it a packet. Our business is not conducted on that basis. We charge a reasonable price, just what the goods are worth, and give you value received for every cent you send us, and then add to your order our free offer as shown on page 1 and inside of cover.

Flower seed is now one of the strong features of our business, and we lead in that just as we do in vegetable seed. **Hastings' seeds of all varieties are Successful Seeds.**

AGERATUM BLUE and WHITE

A favorite garden flower for bedding and borders in the South. Native of Mexico and easily withstands heat of our long summers. They bloom all summer, and if seed is sown in the fall they make splendid box or pot plants for winter. Sow seed in open ground in April or earlier in boxes for transplanting. Plants grow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high, with light green foliage, surmounted with clusters of small, tassel-like flowers. Of quick growth, and profuse bloomers. Blue, 5 cents; white, 5 cents, per packet.

12 GLADIOLI 25c



Ageratum

FLOWER Seeds and Bulbs

Such Varieties as are adapted to planting in the Southern States. You can get 5 Packets of Flower Seed Free. Read Page 1 Carefully.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEEDS

With few exceptions flower seeds are very small, and sowing them by the inexperienced often results in failure, either partial or complete, because a few simple rules are not followed out. There is nothing mysterious about success with flowers. It requires care and a little common sense. With these failure is almost impossible. It is work that can not be left to a negro farm hand or laborer. It must receive careful attention. By observing closely the following rules for sowing flower seed you will have little cause for complaint of failure.

The Soil A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched with a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders, care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle, that the water may run off, and that the plants may show off to better advantage.

Planting the Seed Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size; like Portulaca, petunias, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely sifted, light mellow soil; press the soil down firmly over the seed with a brick or a short piece of board. For larger seed the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed, those the size of a pinhead $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and those the size of a pea $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch or more. Procure a bit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about 2 feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted, scatter the seed along this, allowing 4 or 5 of the larger to 15 or 20 of the smaller seeds to the space one plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seed by pressing the earth over it, then turn your lath flatwise and press the soil down firmly. On light, sandy soils flower seed should be covered twice the depth that they should be in stiff or heavy clay soils.

Sowing in Boxes Almost all flowers will stand transplanting. Many of them grow better for having been transplanted. In sections liable to late spring frosts, or where drouth comes in spring, it is advisable to sow seed in shallow boxes which can be placed in a warm, sunny window or on a porch. This is always advisable with the expensive seed, and those of a tropical nature, such as Coleus, Salvia, etc. These need a warm soil to start the seed. Sow the same as in open ground, and keep the soil moist, but not soaking wet. If surface of soil shows tendency to cake or crust, scratch it lightly to break the crust. Small seeds can not force their way through a crusted surface. As soon as the plants reach a height of 2 or 3 inches they may be transplanted to open ground, taking as much earth from the box as possible with each plant, so as not to disturb the roots more than is necessary.

SWEET ALYSSUM

Free flowering annual, of quick growth, beginning to bloom in early spring and continuing or a long time. Excellent for borders for flower beds, as it is of close, compact growth and even in height. Sow seed thinly, in shallow drills where plants are to stand. Grows 5 to 10 inches high. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Alyssum—Little Gem

Plants very dwarf, spreading and uniform in growth, 3 to 4 inches high. Plants begin blooming when 2 inches high and continue long through the season. Plants are literally covered with small spikes of fragrant bloom, as many as 400 clusters having been produced on a single plant. Fine for borders. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.



Gem Alyssum



Hastings' Unrivalled Mixed Asters. Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts

ASTERS, HASTINGS' UNRIVALED MIXED

Our Mixed Asters are well worthy of the name of unrivalled. Our mixture has no rival. It is made up by ourselves of 26 varieties of the finest Asters grown for us by one of the greatest Aster specialists of Germany.

No such superb collection has ever been offered by any seedsmen before. It contains the German, Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, Mignon, Queen, Pyramidal Bouquet, Chrysanthemum, Victoria, Crown, Perfection, German Quilled, Comet, Giant Comet, Lady, Queen of the Market, Victoria Needle, Washington, Imbricated Pompon, Jewel, Betteridge's Quilled, Cocardeau, Tall Chrysanthemum, and Vick's White Branching, each of them except the last being in assorted colors. Our universal mixture will make a magnificent display, one that should be in every flower garden in the South. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Culture No one flower has had more attention paid to it by seed growers than the Aster and none show greater improvements than it does. Here in the South it gives marked success and by a little disbudbing, letting only a few blossoms come on each plant, flowers are large as ordinary chrysanthemums can be had, and before the chrysanthemum comes in. The Aster is constantly growing in popular favor and is worthy of more extended culture in the South. For early flowering, seed may be sown in January and February in boxes in the house and transplanted to the open after danger of hard frost is past. Sow seed in open ground in shallow drills when trees start to leaf out, and when 2 to 3 inches high transplant to beds where they are to bloom. For late fall flowering, seed may be sown in May or June. They grow luxuriantly in any good garden soil and the mass of bloom from a small bed will repay you for the slight trouble necessary to grow them to perfection. Keep the beds weeded and free from grass so that the plants have full chance for development.

12 ROSES 3 Red, 3 Yellow, 3 Pink, 3 White, all different varieties of everblooms, postpaid: **75 cts.**

See illustration of each variety in natural colors on next to last page of cover.

SEPARATE VARIETIES OF ASTERS DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED—Splendid dwarf variety with large flowers. Fine mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

TRUFFAUT'S PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION—One of the best. Flowers large and very double. Finest mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

VICTORIA—Flowers large and showy and perfectly double. Growth about 20 inches in height. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

COMET—Very beautiful and distinct class. Long, curled and twisted petals formed into a loose half globe resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

WHITE BRANCHING—Pure white. Resembles a large white chrysanthemum, nearly 4 inches in diameter. Flowers borne on long, stiff stems which branch freely. Packet, 10 cents.

BRANCHING ASTERS MIXED—This type forms broad, handsome bushes covered with large, long-petaled flowers that are graceful and feathery in effect. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—Graceful spreading habit. Flowers early, nearly two weeks ahead of other varieties. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

TRIUMPH—Flowers of Peony form; petals beautifully incurved. Color scarlet, very rich and brilliant. Packet, 10 cents.

We believe thoroughly in the beautifying of homes in the South through the use of flowers. We want to live to see the day when every home, no matter how humble, will be surrounded with beds of flowering plants. They add to the beauty of beautiful places, they give a touch of color to the weather beaten and run down places. We want to do our share toward encouraging a more general planting of flowers around Southern homes. That's why we are making our splendid offer of 5 packets of flower seed on every order amounting to 50 cents or over. These are illustrated in colors on the second page of our catalog cover and full particulars of the offer will be found on page 1 of this catalogue.

ABRONIA Commonly called "California" or "Sand Verbena." Especially adapted to the light, sandy and clay lands of the lower South. A trailing plant that grows luxuriantly in dry, open soils. Sow seeds in April where plants are to stand.

ABRONIA—Mixed—Best shades of yellow and, rosy pink, from best varieties including large flowered varieties. Packet, 5 cents.

Abobra Viridiflora

A splendid summer climber, from Brazil. Fine for porch shade, trellises or fences. Fruits are a rich, brilliant scarlet, resembling small, brilliantly colored gourds. Sow seed after danger of frost is past, where plants are to stand. Packet, 5 cents.

Balsam Apple Quick growing climbing plants with ornamental foliage and interesting and valuable fruits which are much esteemed for their medicinal purposes. This fruit bursting and throwing the seed a considerable distance is a source of amusement for the children. Packet, 5 cents.

Balloon Vines Interesting climbing plants from the East Indies. It is a general favorite. A rapid growing annual climber delighting in warm situation. Small white flower, followed by inflated seed vessel resembling miniature balloons. Packet, 5 cents.



Abronia or Sand Verbena

AMARANTHUS

Annual plants, grown both for foliage and the showy flower clusters. There are two types, one valued for the brilliant coloring of the leaves, the other for large feathery plumes or spray of rich crimson flowers. Sow in March and April.

Amaranthus Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Plants of stiff, erect growth, 3 feet high, with numerous sprays of rich crimson flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—Has a single, erect stalk and brilliant colored leaves when full grown. The rich yellow and red markings are very distinct. Pkt., 5c.

Amaranthus Cruentus (Prince's Feather)—From Asia. Tall growing, with leaves purple or purplish green. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Salicifolius (Fountain plant)—Grows 2 to 3 feet high, branching freely and of pyramidal form. Packet, 5 cents.



Amaranthus Tricolor



Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Balsams

BALSAM THE OLD-FASHIONED FLOWER TOUCH-ME-NOT or LADY-SLIPPER

The old and familiar Touch-Me-Not or Lady-Slipper improved until those familiar with the old forms would hardly recognize the large waxy flowers with their elegant shades of color and variegations as belonging to the same class. They grow luxuriantly all through the South with little attention in any good garden soil, and well repay one for the little trouble. Sow in open ground after danger of frost is past, or earlier in protected boxes. For best growth and effect plants should be set about one foot apart.

BALSAM—Hastings' Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Mixed—One of our special strains, surpassing all others in brilliancy of colors, size of flowers and freedom of bloom. These should be planted from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart to allow space for full development of the strong and vigorous plants. They will surprise you. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

BALSAM—Double Rose Flowered Mixed—Very double and large flowers of finest shades and colors. This is identical with what is sold by many seedsmen as French Camellia Flowered. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM—Double Spotted—A splendid strain for those preferring variegated bloom rather than solid color. Packet, 10 cents.

BALSAM—Double Extra Fine Mixed—Very fine double flowers from best German growers. Packet, 5 cents.



A Single Plant of Our Best German Carnation

Abutilon Commonly called "Flowering Maple." Splendid bedding plant for partly shaded locations or for pot culture, for porches or indoors. Our Royal Prize strain is of the finest mixed colors. Varied in form and color of flower, leaf and growth. Easily grown from seed, which should be sown in boxes in March and April. Packet, 10 cents.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon)—The old-fashioned Snap Dragon, largely improved by cultivation and selection. Sow in open ground in March and April, or earlier in boxes. Of easiest culture and well adapted to the Central South. If seed is not sown in early spring they will not bloom until the second season. They are hardy and will stand the winter here if slightly protected. Our seed is from one of the most careful seed growers of Germany. **Finest Mixed.** Packet, 5 cents.

Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe)—A splendid climber of tropical origin, well adapted for porches, trellises or arbors in the central and lower South. Leaves dark green and plants of rapid growth when planted in good loamy soil or one that has been well manured. They need plenty of sunshine. The variety we offer (Elegans) is odorless. Flowers 3 inches across, purple and white blotched. Plant seed where plants are to stand about May 1st. Packet, 10 cents.

Bryanopsis A very attractive climbing vine of quick growth with ornamental, deep green seed pods, striped with lines of pure white. The plants are quickly covered with these brightly marked fruits, making a very showy and pleasing effect. Very pleasing to the children. Packet, 5 cents.

Bellis Perennis (Double English Daisy)—The true English Daisy, perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Blooms in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant to permanent location. Treat the same as violets. They can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. **Finest Mixed.** Packet, 10 cents.

Cacalia (Tassel Flower)—Plants 18 inches high, branching freely and producing clusters of red and yellow tasse-like flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula)—Sown early in the South these will bloom the first season. Sow in a rather shaded location, as soon as ground can be worked, and they will give an abundance of bloom through the fall. Sow seeds thinly in beds and cover not more than a quarter inch. Our strain of this is of medium size, growing about 18 inches high.

Finest Double and Single Mixed—Beautifully bell-shaped flowers, all colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

TUBEROSES, 6 FOR 20 CENTS (Postpaid)



Antirrhinum or Snap Dragon

Hastings' Hybrid Coleus

There are no finer decorative foliage plants for the South than our fine Hybrid Coleus, easily raised from seed sown in boxes in February and March and placed in a warm, sunny window. The seed is small and should not be covered more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch. Keep moist but not wet. When young plants are 3 or 4 inches high, or when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Our mixture of seed of Coleus is saved from some of the finest exhibition plants and contains all the best fancy striped and blotched sorts. Packet, 15c. 2 packets, 25c.



Calliopsis or

Coreopsis Hastings' Hybrid Coleus

Bright, showy plants, growing with greatest profusion in any good garden soil. Plants 1 and 2 feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand.

Tall Varieties, Mixed—Grow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height. Pkt., 5c. **Dwarf Varieties, Mixed**—Grow about 1 foot high. Pkt., 5c.

WHY NOT BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH FLOWERS EVERY YEAR

Carnations Carnations are now one of our most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The Double German and Grenadin are not in their full development until the second year; the Chabauds and Marguerites come to full bloom in about 4 to 6 months from the time seed is sown.

Finest Double German Mixed—This is the true double carnation. Our strain of this is rather early, and from seed sown in early spring some bloom will be had the following fall. Our seed is saved from the choicest double colors. Pkt., 15 cts.; 2 pkts., 25 cts.

Grenadin—Not quite so double as the Double German. In color it is the brightest shade of brilliant scarlet. It's certainly a beauty. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

Chabaud—A new strain. Strong, healthy, vigorous plants, bearing large, very double, deliciously fragrant flowers of the finest colors. Blooms in five months from seed. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

Marguerite—An everblooming carnation, blooming in 4 months from seed. While the flowers are a little smaller than the regular carnations, their earliness and abundance more than make up for the difference in sizes. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Large Flowering Cannas

Few plants have shown so great improvement in recent years as the Canna. They retain their value as a tropical looking foliage plant, at the same time the magnificent bloom of these new varieties in many instances is equal to that of the most costly orchids. They are easily grown anywhere in the South, and bloom the first season from seed. Start the seed in boxes in February and March in a warm place. These boxes should be shallow and filled with rich garden soil sifted fine. The seeds have a hard outer covering. This must be either filed or cut through so that moisture can reach the germ. If not filed or cut, they often remain dormant for many years. When young plants show 4 or 5 leaves they can be transplanted to open ground, if all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Make soil very rich and set $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. We have seed saved from the finest introduction embracing all the finest shades and colors. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Canna Roots Named varieties (order by color) 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Assorted varieties, 6 for 40 cents; 75 cents per dozen; postpaid. (See named varieties, page 89).

Clarkia One of the most popular of annual flowers. Better for central South than for Florida and the Gulf Coast regions. They are semi-hardy, standing considerable cold, and of the easiest culture. Sow in good garden soil as early as ground can be worked. They are rapid growers and constant bloomers from May to September. **Single Mixed**—All colors. Pkt., 5c. **Double Mixed**—All colors. Pkt., 5c.

Cleome or Spider Plant A very free flowering, hardy annual of branching habit, growing 4 to 6 feet in height; each plant terminates in a large spike of rosy-pink flowers. Plants grow freely from seed sown in open ground early in summer and continuing until cut off by frost. Fresh flowers appear constantly at tops of the branches as they increase in height; they are long slender stems, making them quite feathery in appearance. The flowers are succeeded by long seed pods on slender stems, and as they are set thickly on the stalks, have slight resemblance to a giant centipede or spider. Packet, 10 cents.



Japanese and Chinese Chrysanthemums

Japanese Morning Glories (Convolvulus)

In recent years a new race of Morning Glories came to us from Japan, of such large size, vigorous growth and rich colors, varied by all sorts of remarkable and beautiful variations, striped and blotched in every manner imaginable, that we can hardly recognize in it the original type. These now embrace something over 30 distinct shades and colors, and some show variegated foliage, the rich dark green being blotched with white and golden yellow. A packet of them will surprise you with the rich return of beauty and flowers covering your porches, trellises and fences. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Imperial Morning Glories—A perfect bush form growing about one foot tall. Mixed, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.
Imperial Morning Glories—The old favorite. Best mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

12 TUBEROSES—35 CENTS



Hastings' Large Flowering French Cannas

Cyclamen

Persicum—Popular, free blooming, bulbous plants for home culture. Seeds produce the bulbs which flower the following spring. These should be grown entirely in boxes and pots, never in the open ground. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Finest mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Chrysanthemums (Chinese and Japanese)—This is one of the best flowers for the South and is easily raised from the seed, the plants for the same year. Almost all the new and striking varieties are the result of plants grown from seed, and the amateur is as liable to originate new and splendid varieties as is the professional florist. They are of the easiest culture and always give satisfaction to those who cultivate them. These are all hardy in this latitude and further South, and can be left in the open ground through the winter. Sow seed in shallow boxes, barely covering the seed with finely sifted soil. Keep moist and place box in a warm sunny room. When young plants are 3 inches high transplant to open ground. Our supply of seed is saved from the Japanese and Chinese varieties. Packet, 20 cents; 2 packets, 35 cents.

Centaurea Or Dusty Miller

Largely used for borders or edgings and thrives in all parts of the South. Height about 1 foot. Pkt., 10 cts.

Centaurea—Bachelor's Button

Attractive and graceful flowers of easiest culture, blooming through the entire summer. **Finest Mixed**. Packet, 5 cents.



Our Imperial Japanese Morning Glories



Single Flower of Cosmos

Do not plant seed in open ground until trees are in full leaf and ground is warm. Seeds are very thin and flat and will germinate more quickly if set on edge and covered not more than a half inch; less than that is better. Can also be sown in pots and transplanted if care is taken not to disturb the roots. Packet 10 cents.



Cypress Vine

Cypress Vine The most graceful of all vines and easily grown anywhere in the South. For a neat trellis or ornamenting the trunks of trees it is unexcelled. It has a profusion of scarlet and white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work. Grows 10 to 12 feet high and if planted thick in good soil will make a dense growth. We can supply the colors, scarlet and white, separately or mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Delphinium (Larkspur) Quick growing, very free flowering annuals, producing erect spikes of beautiful flowers of various colors. Sown in early spring, thinly in shallow drills. Thin out, after well-up, to 10 to 12 inches apart. They make a pleasing display, and are very satisfactory.

Delphinium, Dwarf Double German Mixed—Of rather dwarf growth, 10 to 11 inches high. The branching spikes are thickly set with double flowers of many distinct colors. Pkt., 5c.

Delphinium, Tall Double German Mixed—Grow 2 feet in height. The tall, rocket-like spikes are profusely covered with fully double flowers of various colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Digitalis (Fox Glove)

Fox Glove is one of the easiest of culture. In the South it prefers partially shaded locations but does well in open. It is a beautiful plant and also valuable for medicinal purposes, for which the leaves of the second year's growth are used. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.



Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus or Garden Pinks, Packet, 10 Cents; 3 Packets, 25 Cents

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus Most of our friends prefer a few plants of many varieties of pinks and do not wish to buy each variety separately. To meet this demand we have made up a magnificent mixture of all the following varieties and many others, giving a mixture of all the Chinese and Japanese Pinks, giving the widest range of form, color and markings imaginable. Large packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents. You will be surprised at the beauty of this mixture in your flower garden.

DIANTHUS—Chinensis—Double China Pink. Compact plants and free bloomer. All shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents.

D.—Chinensis Alba—Double pure white China Pink. Packet, 5c.

D.—Heddewiggii (Japanese)—Finest single mixed, very large flowers, frequently 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 5 cents.

D.—Heddewiggii Atrosanguinea—Double crimson. Packet, 5c.

D.—Mourning Pink—Extra double flowers with body covering of very dark velvet mahogany, almost black, in striking contrast to the finely fringed edges of pure white. Packet, 5 cents.

D.—Double Diadem Pink—Very large double flowers finely marked. Magnificent in both coloring and varieties. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

D.—Crimson Belle—Single. Large flowers of deepest glowing crimson, beautifully fringed. Packet, 5 cents.

D.—Eastern Queen—Magnificent large single flowers, 2 to 4 inches across. Finely fringed, beautifully stained in rich shadings on silvery white, each flower having crimson center. Packet, 5 cents.

D.—The Bride—Large handsome flowers of silvery white with rich, purplish red eye surrounded by a still darker crimson ring. Packet, 5c.

D.—Lacinatus—Large single fringed flower in many distinct colors. Packet, 5 cents.

D.—Salmon Queen—Single flowers of beautifully rosy salmon color, a rare shade of pinks. Packet, 10 cents.

D.—Imperialis—Double Imperial Pink. Double full centered flowers, large and showy. Fine range of colors and markings. Packet, 5 cents.

12 Gladioli, Assorted Colors, 25 cts.



Cobea Scandens

Cosmos Handsome, very free flowering annuals, originally from Mexico. Adapted to the entire South. Do not plant in soil too rich, as it makes too tall a growth. Sandy or light clay soils are best. Sow as soon danger as from frost is past in open ground. They grow 4 to 6 feet tall and are covered profusely with flowers from August until frost. White, pink and crimson mixed. Packet, 5c.

Giant of California—A large flowering strain, the flowers being more than double the size of the original strain. Flowers pink, white and crimson mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Yellow Cosmos—Klondyke—Originated in Americus, Ga. The originator says that from early spring sown seed the plants begin to bloom by June 15th and are 2½ feet high. Blooms continuously until frost, being covered with rich, orange yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. This is a superb variety. Packet, 15 cents or 2 for 25 cents.

Celosia or Cockscomb Sow seed thinly in drills; when the trees come in leaf, transplant to 12 inches apart when the plants are 3 inches high. They develop abnormally large flower heads or combs, are showy and of easiest culture.

Celosia Cristata—The large, close-headed form. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Celosia Plumosa—This is a distinct form, different from the other. Heads, instead of being close, are loose and feathery, borne on long stems. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Cobea Scandens A splendid climber from Mexico, entirely adapted to the whole South. A rapid grower, quickly attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet covered profusely with deep reddish violet purple bell-shaped flowers as shown in illustration. Leaves in pairs on a central leafstock, which terminates in a slender tendrillike those of the sweet peas, enabling the vines to cling closely to strings, wires or trellises.

Hastings' Superb Dahlias

No flower in recent years has shown such great improvement as has the Dahlia. The present proved strains the more we are convinced that it is one of the coming popular flowers, probably a rival of the Chrysanthemum. They are easily raised from seed in the South, blooming late the first season. Sow seed in February in shallow boxes, place in a warm, sunny position. When plants are 3 to 4 inches high, and danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, 3 feet apart. Plant in rich or well manured soil, cultivate frequently and keep free from grass and weeds. After frost kills the tops, cut them off within a few inches of the ground and cover several inches with a mulch of stable manure, leaves or grass. This is sufficient protection for the bulbs anywhere in the South in ordinary winters.

Dahlia, Double Mixed—A splendid strain of double flowers, including all colors. Pkt., 10 cts.

Hastings' Superb Double Mixed—This is the best strain of large, double flowering Dahlia. Seed saved from the finest named varieties, including all shades and colors. This will give you a magnificent collection of the best varieties. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

Single Mixed—Seed saved from named single varieties. Flowers not so large as the double varieties but blooms earlier and more freely than the double sorts. Packet 10 cents.

Cactus Dahlias—The new strain is very popular wherever grown, being especially valuable for cut-flower work. Petals of the large flowers are beautifully pointed and the range of coloring is remarkably satisfactory. Mixed colors. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

**Hastings' Double Dahlia****Eschscholtzia Or California Poppy**

One of our most popular flowers for bedding in the South. Sow as early in the spring as ground can be worked, scattering seed thinly over the surface and raking in lightly. They are low spreading plants as shown in our illustration. They are covered with large showy flowers, making the most brilliant display beds that can be made. No plant is more popular in the South than this.

Single Mixed—Single, cup-shaped flowers, in shades of bright yellow, orange and white. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Mixed—Same as the single in habit of growth and colors, except that the flowers are double. Packet, 10 cts.

Gaillardia Also known as Blanket Flower, and well adapted to our section. It thrives in the poorest and driest of soils, and the plants are covered with large showy flowers during the season. Plants are of strong, spreading growth, 18 inches in height. The large brilliant flowers are borne singly on long stems. Sow broadcast in early spring, covering seed lightly with a rake.

Gaillardia Picta—Mixed colors and finest shades, fine for cut flowers or for display bedding. Packet, 5c.

Godetia The Godetias are little known in the South, but are well worthy of attention, being a splendid bedding plant. Sow in the open ground in the early spring like Gaillardia and Eschscholtzia. They are profuse and constant bloomers, and their delicate tints of crimson, rose-pink and white make them very attractive when in full bloom. **Half dwarf varieties mixed.** Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not Favorite everywhere for beds or borders. Sow in open ground, thinly, as soon as ground can be worked, thinning out to 5 inches apart.

Forget-Me-Not, Blue—Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not, White—Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not, Blue and White Mixed—Packet, 5 cents.

Hibiscus Mixed Colors—Grow 2 to 3 feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. Packet, mixed colors, 10 cents.

**Delphinium or Larkspur****Double Hollyhocks**

Our Double Hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. Once established they grow and bloom freely for years. Sow in early spring, in boxes or beds and when 6 to 8 inches high transplant to their permanent place in open ground, placing them 1½ to 2 feet apart. Give them rich soil in a moist location, or where plenty of water can be given. We can supply separate colors, if desired, in **pure white, sulphur yellow, crimson, lilac and salmon rose**, each 10 cents per packet.

Finest Double Mixed—Contains all the above named colors and others. Packet, 10 cents.

Heliotrope This garden favorite, easily grown from seed, is always a favorite. Start seed in February, in boxes in warm sunny situation, covering seed about ¼ inch. When in frost is past transplant to open ground in partially shaded location. A single spray of the deliciously fragrant bloom will perfume a whole room. All shades mixed, including **dark blue, light blue, white and rose shades**. These are from large flowered varieties. Packet, 10 cents.

Iberis—Candytuft A well-known garden favorite for beds, borders and edging. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in spring. When well up thin out to 4 or 5 inches apart, especially desirable for early summer beds.

Pure White—The common White Candytuft. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Empress—Very large spikes with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 25c.

Dark Crimson—Darkest shade of crimson. Packet, 5 cents.

Candytuft, Mixed—All shades and colors of the annual sorts. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Ice Plant

Handsome trailing plant, for baskets or boxes. Easily grown from seed sown where plants are wanted to stand. The plants appear as if covered with crystals, shining brightly in the light. Packet, 5 cents.

**Eschscholtzia or California Poppy**

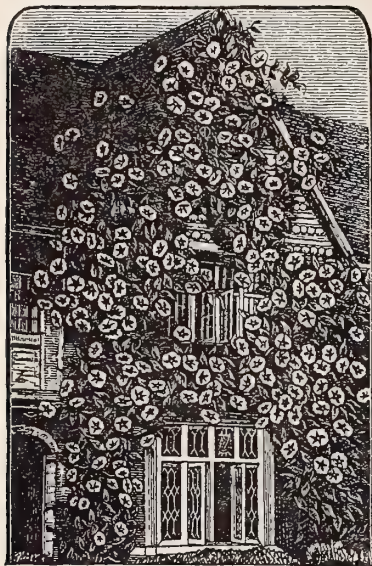
Japanese Hop (*Humulus Japonicus*)—A very rapid growing annual climber, of the earliest culture, indispensable for covering verandas, trellises or unsightly fences. Sow in spring where plants are to stand. Packet, 5 cents.

Lantana—French Hybrids

Shrubby, verbena-like plants, continuous bloomers, delighting in the warm sunshine of Southern summers. Sow early in boxes or sheltered beds; transplanting after danger from frost to open ground, 1½ to 2 feet apart.

French Hybrids, Mixed—Packet, 10 cents.

**Our Double Hollyhocks**



White Moonflower

to stand, about 10 in. apart. They can be planted earlier in pots in the house and transplanted when 6 inches high. The seeds are very hard and to insure germination cut or file through this hard outer shell before planting. Cover one inch deep.

Ipomea Grandiflora Alba—The true Mexican White Moonflower with its immense white blooms 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents.

Ipomea, Heavenly Blue—A splendid companion plant for the white. Flowers very large and of a deep sky blue with reddish purple rays. There is nothing in a blue color excelling the shade of the "Heavenly Blue." In this section it is becoming more popular than the white. Packet, 10 cents.

Ipomea Setosa or Brazilian Morning Glory—Grows 40 to 50 feet in height, making even a more dense shade than the White or Blue Moonflower. Flowers are often 5 inches in diameter and of a bright shade of lavender pink. Very popular wherever known. Packet, 10 cents.

Mimulus Tigrinus (Monkey Flower)—Spotted and tigered varieties mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Nigella (Love in Mist, Devil in Bush)—Beautiful, free flowering plants, finely cut foliage, peculiar and interesting flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies—Our own mixture of the finest large flowering strains, from the greatest pansy specialists of France and Germany. This includes such strains as Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained and many others of the very highest types. Packet, 25c.; 3 packets, 50c.



Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

Lobelia Very popular edging or border plants, suitable also for pots or hanging baskets. Sow seed in open ground in April. Flowers shades of white and blue mixed. Packet, 5 cts.

Kenilworth Ivy Or **Linaria**—A splendid hanging basket plant. Sow seed in a cool moist place in early spring. Easily transplanted to baskets, pots or porch boxes when well up. Packet, 10 cents.

Matricaria—Feverfew A free flowering half hardy perennial growing 18 inches in height. Sow seed in the early spring in the open ground. In the fall the flowers appear in clusters on long stems. Flowers very double, pure white and fine for cut flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Marvel of Peru or Four O'Clocks Showy, free flowering annuals adapted to all parts of the South. Sow seed thinly in the open where plants are to stand. If preferred, they can be transplanted. Sow after danger of frost is past.

Mixed All Colors—Grow 2 to 3 feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. Packet, 5 cents.

Marigolds Free flowering, garden favorites, doing splendidly all over the South. The new and improved types are far superior to the small flowers of the old forms. Sow seed thinly in open ground when leaves of trees are out in early spring.

Tall African, Mixed—Extra large flowers, growing 14 to 18 inches tall. Various colors and shades of yellow. A bed of these will please you. Packet, 5 cents.

Dwarf African, Mixed—Same as above except that plants are lower growth. Packet, 5 cents.

Tall French, Mixed—Smaller sized flowers, of deeper color than the African. Packet, 5 cents.

Dwarf French—Grows 6 to 8 inches high, rather small, highly colored flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Moonflower

The Ipomeas (Moonflower) are popular everywhere in the South as a climber and shade for the porches, trellises and arbors. They make a rapid growth and a dense shade, protecting porches from the hot rays of the sun. They grow 30 feet high in good soil, branching freely and at night and during cloudy days are covered with large flowers. Seeds should be planted after all danger from frost is past, where plants are



Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies

Large Flowering English "Face" Pansies—Our mixture of the best English varieties of "Face" Pansies. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

French Mixed Pansy—A fine mixture of best French varieties. Very satisfactory for early spring plantings. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Fine Mixed Pansy—Our own mixture of the more common varieties. This contains a wide range of colors and markings. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

These may be termed everybody's flowers. No flower garden is complete without them. Perfectly at home in all parts of the South, they furnish a never failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any good garden soil, when leaves are well out on the trees, scattering the seed thinly. When well up thin out the tall sorts to 6 inches apart, and 10 inches for the dwarf varieties. Our mixture of Nasturtiums come to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists in France and Germany. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is to be had. Illustration in colors on cover.

Hastings' Tall, Mixed—All shades and colors of the tall growing varieties; only large flowering varieties in this. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.

Hastings' Dwarf, Mixed—Flowers large, gorgeous and brilliant. All shades, colors and varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.

Passion Flower (Passiflora)—Finest mixture of colors of best varieties. Packet, 10 cents.

Ricinus or Castor Bean (Ornamental Mixed)—Large tropical plants, grown for the highly ornamental foliage. A plentiful supply of these, grown near houses, is said to keep away mosquitoes. Also known as Palma Christi. Plant in open ground, after ground gets warm, 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Sweet Violets Favorites everywhere in the South, blooming in late fall, winter and spring. Ours is the true sweet scented. Can supply either blue or white or both mixed. Packet, 0 cents.

Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas

Every year this splendid mixture of Sweet Peas becomes more popular and rightfully so. It's usually the case that sweet pea mixtures are made up from the inferior sorts, dull colors or any kinds that the seedsman might have plenty of. Not so with our mixture. It is made up from 72 of the best varieties in existence, these being selected after careful observation of some 450 named sorts. Every one of these 72 varieties are grown separately under name. When these reach our warehouse the mixture is made, just the right quality of each color and shade going in to give the finest blending of colors to give you a most pleasing assortment of shade, color and resistance to hot sun. Sweet peas can be sown in January, February and March in rows where they can be brushed or run on wires. If long flowering period is desired dig trenches about 12 inches deep—all in about 6 inches with well-rotted manure and top soil well mixed, plant seed on this and cover 2 to 3 inches. After seed comes up keep drawing in earth until trench is filled level with the ground. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Sweet Peas (Separate Colors)

or variegated. Order by color. Each, pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c; postpaid.



Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage



Phlox Grandiflora



Hastings' Mixed Sweet Peas

Many prefer to plant the colors separately. We can supply you the best varieties for the South in the following colors: Pure White, Pink, Lavender, Navy Blue, Red and Striped

SPENCER TYPE SWEET PEAS A new race or type of Sweet Peas with extra large flowers, fully double the size of the older forms under good cultivation. Many of the Spencers have wavy and fluted-edged petals, which with their rich coloring give an almost orchid like appearance. The Spencer type will not stand careless cultivation, but if you give them careful cultivation they will fully repay you for the extra trouble by their exceptional size and beauty. All colors mixed, packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage Universally popular. A strong grower and free flowering, bearing long spikes of intense scarlet bloom from mid-summer till frost. It delights in the warmest and sunniest situations. Sow seed in open ground after trees are in full leaf and ground is warm, and may be started earlier in boxes, in sunny window, and transplanted to open ground as soon as the soil is warm. Packet, 10 cts.; 3 packets, 25 cts.

Reseda Odorata Mignonette The pure, sweet-scented Mignonette, delightfully fragrant. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

HASTINGS' MIXED FLOWER GARDEN We have made a mixture of nearly 100 annual flowers. In this you get continuous bloom from early spring until late fall, something new and surprisingly beautiful every day. Make your flower bed in earliest spring; sow the seed carefully and nature does the rest. If you have never tried one of these mixed flower gardens do so this year. You will be well repaid. Large packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents.

(See Illustration on Page 80)

PETUNIAS SINGLE AND DOUBLE Sow thinly in open beds when trees are starting to leaf. Scatter thinly and cover lightly. Can also be started earlier, in boxes in the house, and transplanted.

Finest Mixed—These are solid colors, without variation in markings. Pkt., 5 cts.

Hastings' Striped and Blotched—A splendid mixture of finest striped, blotched and variegated sorts. Packet, 5 cents.

Giant Single Fringed, Mixed—Immense single fringed flowers of finest shades and colors. They surpass anything ever offered in petunias. Packet, 20 cents.

Double Mixed Petunias—Seed saved from finest large flowered collection. About 50 per cent. come double from seed, and those that come single are most highly colored and blotched. Sow seed of these and **Giant Single Fringed** in boxes, in the house, transplanting afterwards to open ground. Packet, 25 cents.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI The easiest grown of all annual flowers in the South. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in the spring broadcast, and work in lightly. No flower gives so wide a range of colors and variations; nor is there any plant finer for bedding for early display.

Phlox, Finest Mixed—All shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents, ounce, 50 cents.

Phlox, Grandiflora Mixed—Large flowers, twice the size of the common type; borne in large clusters. It is well worth the slight difference in price to have the greater brilliancy of display. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 75 cents.

Phlox, New Dwarf, Mixed—Small plants growing 6 inches high, literally covered with trusses of large, brilliant flowers. When in full bloom the beds are a mass of color, the green of the plants being almost entirely covered. Packet, 10 cents $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, 60 cents.

Phlox, Cuspidata—Star Phlox—All shades and colors of the phlox family, combined in star-shaped flowers, each petal being pointed. Packet, 5 cents.



Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies

Sweet William Beautiful very free flowering perennial plants. Sow seed early in spring.

Double Mixed—Fine double flowers with bright colors. Packet, 5 cts.

Single Mixed—Brilliant flowers, all colors mixed. Packet, 5 cts.

LOW PRICED SEED COLLECTIONS

Our 25 and 50 cent flower and vegetable seed collections on page 1 of this catalogue are great bargains for lovers of flowers and gardeners. Full sized packets at half price or less. Look them up and order one or more of them this spring.



Hastings' Mammoth Verbena

Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies

Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our Superb Mixed Poppies. They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Sow very early, as seed germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small, fine seed. When well up thin out to 10 inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development. **Superb Mixed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents. We can supply, in separate varieties, the following:

Double Carnation Flowered—Large double flowers, beautiful fringed petals. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Cardinal—Glowing shades of cardinal red. Finest double form. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

American Flag—Scarlet and white. Packet, 5 cents.

Mikado—Double fringed. Crimson scarlet, striped white. Packet, 5 cents.

Peacock—Brilliant scarlet, with black ring and cherry center. Packet, 5 cents.

Shirley—New delicate colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Tulip—Intense scarlet, tulip or cup-shaped, 2 inches across, black blotch at base of petals. Packet, 5 cents.

Bride—Extra large, white flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Oriente—New perennial poppy, coming up year after year. Immense single scarlet flowers, 6 inches across. Packet, 10 cents.

WORDS FROM SEVERAL STATES

"Hastings is the very best seedsmen in the United States today." J. W. Carroll, Newark, Texas.

"You give more and better seed for the money than any seedsmen I ever dealt with." N. C. Milburn, Fitzgerald, Ga.

"I always find your seeds very satisfactory." M. Campas, St. Petersburg, Fla.

"The garden seed we bought from you beat any seed to bear I ever saw." A. L. Harwell, Hammac, Ala.

"Every packet of seed you shipped me came true to name." Jas. H. Baker, McLain, Miss.

Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower

While on a visit to one of the great California seed farms three years ago Mr. Hastings was much impressed with the striking beauty of this new sunflower from Japan and he at once took steps to secure a supply of the seed. It has absolutely none of the coarse, ungainly appearance of the common sunflower or the Russian and it is well worthy of a place in the flower garden of any one. There is no suggestion of coarseness in this superb variety and it will prove a welcome addition to the flowers adapted to the South. The flower head grows from 4 to 6 inches in diameter on stalks 4 to 5 feet high according to the richness of the soil. The entire flower is of a rich golden yellow color and a solid mass of petals as finely cut and fringed as any of the famous varieties of chrysanthemums. For borders or for grouping in the garden we know of no plant that will give you such a display of rich color in mid-summer. This variety seems to expend almost its entire strength in blooming and produces very few and rather small seeds and should be grown as an ornamental plant only.

This superb variety for the South is illustrated in color on the 2nd page of cover of this catalogue. When we decided to make our special free flower seed offer (See page 1) Mr. Hastings insisted that this striking and valuable novelty be put in it for he knew that it would give the greatest pleasure to those who planted it. You certainly want to have the Japanese Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower this year. You can obtain it through our special free flower seed offer or by purchase. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Verbena Sow in early spring in boxes in the house or in open ground after danger of frost is past.

Finest Mixed—All colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Hybrids—Best Mixed—An extra fine strain, all colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hastings' Mammoth Mixed—Our illustration shows the natural size of the individual florets. Colors very rich. This is the finest strain of Verbena known. Packet, 15 cents.

Candidissima—Large flowering, pure white variety. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet Defiance—Intense glowing scarlet. Packet, 10 cents.

Italian Striped—Each petal striped. Gives pleasing effect. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Zinnias Popular from the fact that they bloom with the greatest profusion from spring till cut by frost, with practically no cultivation.

Tall Double Mixed—Packet, 5 cents.

Half Dwarf Double Mixed—Packet, 5 cents.

Don't Forget to Order Roses

Our 1912 Sunny South Rose Collection illustrated in colors on next to last page of cover will give you a splendid start toward a satisfactory rose bed. 12 Roses postpaid, 75 cents.

Plant Summer Flowering Bulbs

Some of our most attractive and widely grown flowers come from what are known as summer flowering bulbs or roots. In the middle and lower South the double Pearl Tuberose, Gladioli, Dahlias and Cannas grow luxuriantly, furnish an abundance of beautiful flowers and last for years in the open ground with only slight protection. Our prices on these flowers are so low that they really do not pay as a profit but we are willing to handle them without profit for the sake of inducing every owner of a farm home to plant more flowers, to beautify the home and its surroundings. Where home surroundings are both beautiful and comfortable there is content—the call to leave the farm for town or city is seldom heard.

Double Excelsior Pearl Tuberoses A favorite everywhere in the South. Suitable for culture anywhere, either in pots, boxes or open ground. In many parts of the South it is a favorite summer flowering bulb, a single flower scenting the entire room. It grows vigorously in all parts of the South, is free from insect pests; and our first size bulbs are always sure bloomers the first season. Price, postpaid, 5 cents each; 6 for 20 cents; 12 for 35 cents; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25. You will enjoy the delightful fragrance.

Gladioli Our finest mixed Gladioli are a source of greatest satisfaction to every one who plants them in the South, **Hastings'** finest mixed giving the very best of results; the mixture being made up from a fine selection of the very best of colors, all of the cheap and inferior grades and colors having been thrown out. The fine spikes of bloom with their richness and brilliancy of coloring, are out of all proportion to the trifling cost of the bulbs. Don't fail to plant a dozen or more of them in your flower garden this year. 6 for 15 cents; 12 for 25 cents; 50 for 95 cents; 100 for \$1.80; postpaid.

Caladiums Or "Elephant Ears." Splendid decorative plants with immense leaves. First size bulbs, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen. Second size 15 cents; \$1.50 per dozen; prepaid. Extra large, 25 to 40 cents each; prepaid.

Cannas Well developed roots for quick results in blooming. We can supply in named varieties. **Chas. Henderson**, crimson; **Florence Vaughan**, golden yellow spotted with red; **Mad. Crozy**, scarlet with golden edge; **Queen Charlotte**, crimson scarlet edged with yellow; **Italia**, red center with outer half yellow; **Barbank**, rich canary yellow; spotted with crimson; **Austria**, golden yellow with faint markings. Each, 10 cents; \$1.00 per dozen; postpaid. See illustration of fine Cannas on page 83.

Mixed Canna Roots, 6 for 40 cents; 75 cents per dozen; postpaid.

Dahlias Very popular now. Large field grown roots of white, yellow, pink, purple, dark red and variegated, 25 cents each; 3 for 65 cents; 6 for \$1.00; postpaid. Bloom the first season and with very slight protection by being covered with trash, leaves or stable manure will last many seasons in any part of the South. Cover enough to keep them from freezing. The Dahlia is now one of the most popular of all flowers and our new decorative and Cactus flowering varieties will surprise you in beauty of flower and rich coloring. Plant Dahlias this year; you won't regret it.



PRICES POSTPAID

FLOWERS ABOUT YOUR HOME

Have You Plenty of Flowers About Your Home? If Not Why Not?

We don't want to criticise any one but as we travel over the South year after year the most depressing thing to us is the almost entire absence of flowers and grass plots around tens of thousands of farm and small town homes. In the old days of the South's poverty there may have been an excuse for this condition, but not now. Hardly a family exists that can't afford to spend the small amount necessary for flower seed and plants to beautify the home surroundings and you and your family will be well repaid in pleasure and satisfaction for the small expenditure of money and labor in planting and caring for them. **PLANT FLOWERS IN 1912.**

Hastings' Plant Collections

This page finishes up the purely seed part of our catalogue. What follows are devoted strictly to flowering and ornamental plants, the beautifiers of homes and home surroundings. Every mother and daughter in every farm and town home has the right to have flowers and plenty of them. It is not only her right but her duty to have them for there is nothing that will do more to make home attractive than flowers.

It was our aim and purpose when we began selling Roses, Geraniums and Chrysanthemums in these popular priced collections by mail, postpaid, to make it easy and cheap for you to have plenty of flowers around the farm homes and the purchase of them by thousands show a growing appreciation of flowers.

Prices are as low as good healthy plants can be grown for.



Caladium or Elephant Ears



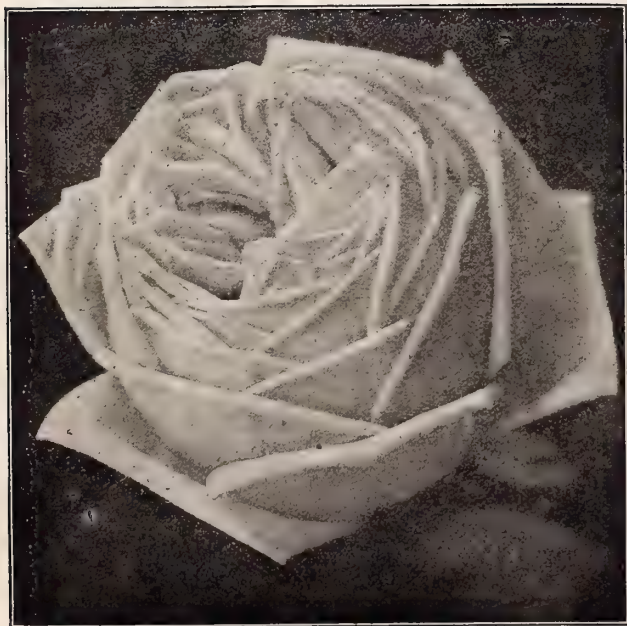
From Hastings' Mixed Gladioli

1912 SUNNY SOUTH ROSE COLLECTION

12 MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER-BLOOMING ROSES



Madame Jenny Gillemot (See page 96)



White Maman Cochet (See Rose List, Page 96.)

3 Red, 3 White, 3 Pink,

3 Yellow, Postpaid, 75 Cents

All Shown in Natural Colors On
Next to Last Page of This Catalogue

Every year our Sunny South Collection becomes more popular. No two varieties alike and each year we make a change of varieties. Any one who ordered our 1911 collection last year can order our 1912 collection and get mostly different varieties from what they did last year and only such varieties as are adapted to Southern plantings. 12 well-rooted rose plants for 75 cents is a bargain for any one.

Mrs. David Jardine A delightful shade of rose-pink, shading to a light shade of salmon-pink on the edges. Flowers are large, of perfect form and produced on every shoot. Has very sweet perfume.

President Taft You may not admire the President but you will certainly be pleased with this rose. A most remarkable shining intense pink color found in no other rose. A fine grower, free bloomer, of good size and form, fragrant and in a class by itself as to color.

My Maryland A strictly American Rose of recent introduction; of greatest value for outdoor planting. Of strong vigorous growth, very free blooming, every shoot bearing one or more flowers which are double, of perfect form and fragrant. Color a bright but tender salmon-pink which lightens as the flower opens full. One of the most prominent rose-growers sold this variety last spring at 75 cents per plant.

Molly Sharman Crawford When first opening of a creamy white color, becoming pure white as it opens fully. Large, full and perfect form, delightfully fragrant. A vigorous grower and very free bloomer, flowers being produced on long stems.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Finest large white rose. Elegant large double buds and very large full double flowers. Color a very delicate creamy white and very fragrant. Plants are extra strong, healthy growers and very free bloomers. Flowers are borne on long stiff stems with rich, glossy foliage. A most satisfactory rose for all purposes.

The Queen An extra fine large white rose with creamy tint. A specially good ever-blooming variety for the South. Flowers, large, full and of fine form, well worthy of the name it bears.

Etoile de Lyon While not a new rose it is one of the best and strongest growing yellow roses in the South. Grows in almost any kind of soil, a very profuse bloomer and the flowers have a fullness and substance seldom found in ever-blooming roses. Very hardy.

Madame Melanie Soupert A comparatively new rose which will be difficult to surpass; especially in bud form. In color, a charming shade of yellow slightly suffused with pink and carmine.

Lena A little known rose but one with a rare shade of color in roses, a rich, deep orange yellow well adapted to the South and will be desirable addition to any rose bed.

Etoile de France The gold medal red rose of France. Satisfactory red roses for the South are rare and this is one of the best. Flowers large and full; color a clear crimson red and very fragrant. A good grower; a free bloomer; finest of rich coloring and thoroughly satisfactory.

Freiherr Von Marschall This splendid rose came to us from Germany several years ago and has proved a superb variety for the South. Of vigorous growth; free bloomer and especially lovely in bud form and partly open. Color a clear bright carmine rose.

General McArthur An American variety originating in Indiana of greatest merit. In color a splendid shade of crimson scarlet. We know of no variety of its color which we can so fully recommend as a garden rose, its sweetly scented flowers being produced in the greatest profusion, even with unfavorable conditions.

If Ordered Separately 10 cts. Each

Eclipse Collection of Geraniums, 75c. Postpaid

Plant Geraniums

This collection described below contains the cream of all double, semi-double, and single Geraniums for the Southern use. There is hardly anything that will give more satisfaction than a dozen of these varieties for outdoor blooming during summer, and indoor bloom during the winter months.

12 Best Geraniums All different, 75 cents, postpaid; if ordered separate from Collection, 10cts. each.

Heteranthe A most perfect double Geranium of light vermillion red color. It does finely in open ground and is one of the most reliable bedders. Stands hot sun and drought. Flowers are borne on exceedingly large trusses. Flowers are perfect in shape and hold up a long time after opening.

John Doyle One of the brightest, most free blooming and most satisfactory Geraniums ever introduced. It is now accepted as a standard of excellence for scarlet bedding everywhere. Plant is dense and compact in growth.

S. A. Nutt This, the finest of dark crimson Geraniums, has now taken the lead as a bedding Geranium, being used in the largest parks and public grounds of the country in preference to all others. Its dense, compact growth, profuse blooming and almost sun-proof constitution combined, give it the prominence as a bedder it has attained.

La Favorite A superb double white Geranium, which is said to be an advance over the White Swan. The florets are pure white and larger; trusses of medium size. It withstands the heat of summer splendidly, and is an excellent bedder.

Beaute Poitevine This splendid variety is conceded by all who know it to be the best semi-double pink Geranium in existence. Beautiful in color, and a profuse bloomer.

Jean Viaud A soft, pure pink; semi double. A dwarf, stocky grower and continuous bloomer, the plant being covered with flowers throughout the season. Jean Viaud is the finest double pink variety of Geraniums we have ever seen.

Mary Hallock Foote A splendid new shade in Geraniums. A light, clear salmon, blending into dark shades. The yellowish salmon color gives it a specially delicate shade seldom seen.

Madame Bruant Entirely distinct from any other variety known, and is quite different from other marked varieties that have made their appearance. Has round florets, upper petals creamy white, with distinct rosy pink border; lower petals salmon rose, streaked with pure lilac. A most novel and beautiful Geranium.

Gettysburgh One of the most striking and beautiful Geraniums. Its color is very distinct, being a deep solferino, while on each of the lower petals is a distinct blotch of blood red, the only flower we have ever seen marked in this peculiar manner.

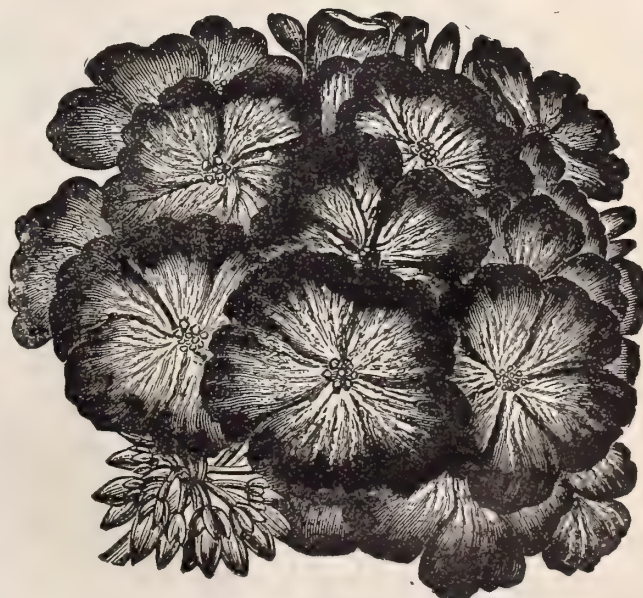
Madonna This represents another entirely new and distinct shade. An indescribably delicate shade of pink, deepening to a soft peach blow, a blending of shades found only in the "Lady Washington" class of Geraniums. A perfect single Geranium of an entirely new shade.

Firebrand This new double Geranium is well named "Firebrand," for it is a perfect blaze of the richest vivid scarlet color. A vigorous grower, making it a splendid variety for either bedding or pot culture. Large flowers produced freely in large trusses.

Clyde A single scarlet Geranium of the Bruant type. A sport from Mrs. E. G. Hill, in every respect like its parent, except color, which is pure cerise red of soft, even shade. Florets immense. Trusses 14 to 16 inches in circumference. A grand bedder and also a fine pot plant.



MARY HALLOCK FOOTE



Semi-Double French Geranium—Beaute Poitevine

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

10 Superb Exhibition Varieties Postpaid 50 Cents

The Chrysanthemum has a distinct place among flowers. Nothing will stand as much neglect and bad treatment without serious injury, and the blooming period comes when most other flowers are gone, being in their prime September to December. The following list contains the best varieties in size, color and vigorous growth for the South.

PLANTS 10 CENTS EACH If ordered separate from collections

President Wm. R. Smith A novelty Chrysanthemum. In color it is a very delicate shade of lemon, the ends of petals delicately tinted with pink. A great favorite with all who know it. Fine for Southern outdoor growing.

Golden Wedding One of the best for outdoor planting in the South. Flowers of mammoth size and of the deepest golden yellow color. Nothing finer among the darker yellow Chrysanthemums, as it shines like burnished gold.

Mrs. Henry Robinson After several years' tests we now feel perfectly safe in recommending this as the best early pure white Chrysanthemum for the South. Often in full bloom early in September. Extra large, double, snow white color. Very desirable.

Black Hawk In every Chrysanthemum collection there should be at least one extra dark variety. Black Hawk is one of the finest dark blood red chrysanthemums ever introduced. A free bloomer, fine full flowers. None finer in dark colors.

Major Bonaffon We have grown this variety for several years and we believe it to be the best extra large yellow, incurved Chrysanthemum. Immense globular flowers of the finest shade of yellow, making a splendid show in the garden or grown for exhibition.

Convention Hall In actual beauty this superb variety is unsurpassed, and it will hold its first rank for years to come. Of incurved globular shape as shown in our illustration. Free flowering and very full double pure white.

Timothy Eaton The giant white Chrysanthemum, some of the finest exhibition specimens measuring over eight inches in diameter. Color a beautiful creamy white. A strong grower and well adapted to all parts of the south.

Australian Gold Deep golden yellow of the deepest shade. Of immense size, petals feathery, incurved and whorled. One of the finest, being indeed gorgeous in its coloring and great beauty.

Invincible The best large late white Chrysanthemum and, where properly cared for, blooms can be had as late as Christmas. Flowers are of extra large size, fine shape and of highest quality.

Maud Dean An immense, almost pure pink shade with finest incurved petals broadly shell shaped. One of the largest flowers ever exhibited in the fall chrysanthemum shows. You will be pleased with this.

The Above 10 Varieties Are Best for the South. One of Each, Postpaid, 50 Cents

Plant Flowers

They make the home so much brighter and cheerful. It's due the wife and daughter that they have plenty of flowers in the yard and on the porches.



MAJ. BONAFFON



Superb White Incurved Chrysanthemum—Convention Hall

OUR GENERAL PLANT LIST

ALL PLANT PRICES GIVEN INCLUDE POSTAGE PAID

For several years we have been selling Rose, Geranium and Chrysanthemum collections such as described on pages 90, 91 and 92. We found that many, however, among our nearly 200,000 customers wish plants not in these collections. On this and the following pages will be found a list of the best kinds of flowering and decorative plants for the South. If you are interested in other flowers not listed here just write us for our Special Plant List. Orders from this list, also for collections, can be filled up to May 1st. If orders are received during extremely cold weather we hold them back until it is safe to ship.



Abutilon

Ageratum or Floss Flower—A favorite bedding and border flower. Native of Mexico and stands our summers perfectly, being a continuous bloomer.

Ageratum, Stella Gurney—The deepest blue color of all Ageratums. Exceptionally free flowering, being a continuous outdoor bloomer all summer and fine for vases or pots indoors in winter. Strong plants 6 cents each.

Ageratum, White Cap—Almost identical with Stella Gurney except in color, which is pure white. Makes fine color contrast with Stella Gurney. 6c. each.

Ageratum, Princess Pauline—Fine variegated blue and white varieties. 6 cents each.



Brugmansia or Angel's Trumpet

Abutilon or Flowering Maple Also known as Chinese Bell Flower. Splendid plant for pot use on porches or for summer bedding in partly shaded locations.

Abutilon, Scarlet Gem Leaves a beautiful shade of green regularly banded making a fine display. Flower stems 5 to 6 inches long; flowers large and rich scarlet color. Beautiful decorative plant of fine tree shape. Price, 15 cents each.

Abutilon, Golden Bells Of splendid tree shape and a vigorous grower. Flowers large, well shaped and of deep golden yellow. Price, 10 cents each.

Abutilon, Eclipse This has most beautiful variegated foliage and rather trailing habit, one of the prettiest we have ever seen. Color of leaves best shades of green and gold. Fine for pots, vases or hanging baskets. Price, 10 cents each.

Acalypha Sanderii Goes under various names, such as "Comet Plant," "Dewey's Favorite Flower," "Philippine Medusa," "Bloody Cat Tail," etc. The most sensational new plant introduced for years, and one of the most striking flowering ornamental plants. Strong, free growth with large dark green leaves, from each axil of which rope-like spikes of velvety crimson flowers from 1 to 2 feet long and nearly 1 inch thick are gracefully suspended as shown in illustration, which conveys but a faint idea of the beauty and warm coloring of this acquisition. But the remarkable floriferousness and the great size of the spikes of flowers (compared to the plant) are fairly well shown. The plant is in flower the year round, and is as easily grown as a Coleus, simply requiring a warm temperature to develop its full beauty. Fine plants, 15 cents each.



Acalypha Sanderii

Aloysia Citriodora or Lemon Verbena—This splendid plant ought to be in every plant collection in the South. It is well adapted to our section and it has the greatest fragrance of any plant grown. This fragrance is entirely that of the lemon, hence its name. One large plant will scent up an entire yard with a most agreeable odor. Grows rapidly and is easily wintered over in pits or cellars. Plants 10 cents each, postpaid.

Antigonon leptopus Also called Queen's Wreath and Mexican Mountain Rose—A splendid climbing plant from central Mexico, producing rose-colored flowers in racemes two feet long. The profusion of bloom is such as to give resemblance of rose at a distance, hence its name, Rosa de Montana, or Mountain Rose. The bulbs are usually dormant, according to the time of year. Strong bulbs, 10 cents each.

Asparagus Sprengeri Also called Emerald Feather. A magnificent porch or basket plant in the South. The fronds or leaves are frequently 4 to 5 feet long (on well grown plants) of a rich green color. Hundreds of magnificent plants of this are seen every summer on the porches in Atlanta, and when cold weather comes they make a splendid house plant, retaining their color and continuing to grow all through the winter if protected from freezing. It succeeds under almost any conditions. Plants 10 cents each. Extra strong plants 25 cents each; postpaid.

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus

The delicate climbing Lace Fern. Makes a splendid pot plant. Grown for its delicate lace-like foliage, whole green houses being devoted to its culture. Good plants 10 cents each. Extra strong plants 25 cents; postpaid.

Brugmansia or Angel's Trumpet

Here is a plant for the masses. It grows easily, blooms freely, and the flower is something to be proud of. The Brugmansia blooms indoors in winter and in the garden in summer. The plant has large, tropical leaves, with blooms eight inches long by six inches wide at the mouth, resembling a trumpet, hence the name "Angel's Trumpet." Pure white in color and as fragrant as a Jasmine. Blooming plants, 15 cents each; extra strong plants 25 cents each.

Araucaria Excelsa

or Norfolk Island Pine. Has also been called "Christmas Tree Palm" and "Star Palm." A splendid porch or house plant. Leaves are so arranged about the plant so as to form a perfect star. Has deep green feathery foliage arranged in whorls, one above another at regular distances. Fine plants \$1.00 each, extra strong plants, \$1.25.



Asparagus Sprengeri

Flowering Begonias 10 Cents Each

Alba Pieta—Lovely pink flowers. **Decorus**—Fine white flowering begonia. **Hybrida Multiflora**—Exceedingly free bloomer. Flowers bright rosy pink. **President Carnot**—Beautiful Coral red. **Robusta**—Beautiful coral red flowers. **Sander-soni**—One of the best. Flowers are a scarlet shade of crimson. Blooms for months at a time.

Rex Begonia or **King of the Begonias**—We can supply Rex Begonias in best varieties at 25 cents each; five for \$1.00.

Cyperus Alternifolius

Umbrella Plant—This is a plant of the easiest culture, and a large specimen. Is as handsome as a palm for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant, or can be used in baskets or vases, making a charming effect. It will grow luxuriantly in water, and is therefore indispensable for aquariums or fountains. 10 cents each.



Cyperus Alternifolius

CARNATIONS 12 POSTPAID FOR 75c Our Selection of Best Varieties

Carnations are now among the most popular of flowers and are easily grown. Small plants started this spring in the open ground will furnish good bloom during late summer and fall, and then if lifted just before frost and brought into the house, will furnish a supply of fragrant flowers all during the winter months. Send us 75 cents and we will send you postpaid, our own selection of twelve of the best varieties.

Coleus Aptly termed the "gardener's paint box." We have a superb assortment of brilliantly colored varieties, fine for bedding, 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen; \$3.50 per 100, postpaid.

Fuchsias **Phenomenal**, the largest flowered. Scarlet and purple, 15 cents; **Storm King**, a glowing scarlet crimson, 15 cents; **Black Prince**, beautiful waxy carmine color, free bloomer and strong grower, 10 cents each.



Best Flowering Carnations

FERNS

Every house ought to have one or more of these splendid decorative plants for the porches in summer or indoors in winter. Easily grown and will repay one for the little care necessary to grow most beautiful specimens.

Nephrolepis Bostoniensis We have some beautiful specimens of this in our own home. The fronds frequently attain a length of five to six feet. Many call it the "fountain fern," on account of its graceful drooping habits. We use it as a house plant in winter and under our shade trees in summer. Young plants 15 cents each; extra strong plants 40 cents each.

Nephrolepis Piersonii We have one specimen of this variety in our home that we would not take \$50.00 for. This shows you how we value it. In general growth very much like the Boston Fern but much finer foliage and more beautiful appearance. Strong plants 15 cents each; extra strong plants 40 cents each.

Fern Baby's Breath We have now grown this three years and we are greatly pleased with it. In many respects it is a far better and more ornamental variety than any of the others. It looks to us like the finest of all, and you will make no mistake if you order it this year. Fine plants 35 cents each; extra strong plants 60 cents each, postpaid.



Heliotrope, the Queen

HELIOTROPE

The most delicate fragrant flower of all for a porch or pot plant. Price each variety, 10 cents each.

Snow Wreath

Superb large clusters of deliciously fragrant flowers of pure white. 10 cents.

The Queen

For neat, dwarf habit, profusion of bloom and richness of odor, The Queen has no equal. Its vivid royal purple color with distinct white center gives something entirely new in color for either summer decoration or winter flowering. By far the best of Heliotropes. 10c. each.

Florence Nightingale

Best free flowering light lavender. 10 cents each.

Chieftain

Color deepest violet purple, large white eye; very fragrant; the plant is of vigorous habit; very floriferous. 10 cents each.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana

Chinese Paper Plant This magnificent plant is splendid for house culture and for an open ground climber in comparatively frostless regions. A full-grown plant will often contain tens of thousands of the odd-looking purplish pink flowers, and seen in full bloom in the warmer climate it is a sight never to be forgotten. Good plants 20 cents each.



Boston Fern (Nephrolepis Bostoniensis)



New Hibiscus Peach Blow

HIBISCUS

We have found the Chinese Hibiscus one of the most satisfactory of all plants for open ground culture in summer and as a house plant in winter. In Florida and the Gulf Coast section it is well adapted to open ground plantings, and can be trimmed to any shape desired or used as a hedge.

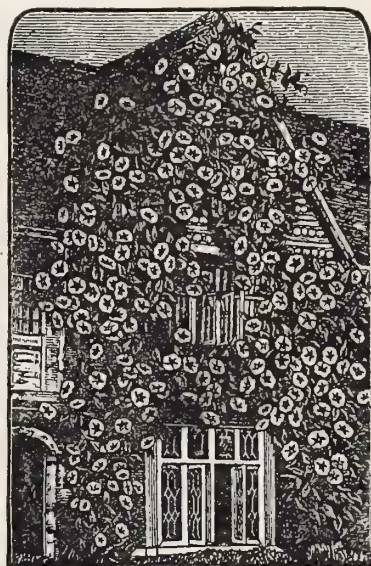
New Pink Hibiscus, "Peachblow"

The flowers are double and from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, of a charming, rich, clear pink color, with small, deep crimson center. It is one of the freest flowering plant novelties recently offered. The color is an entirely new and beautiful shade, and it blooms abundantly and continuously during the summer and fall months. Large plants 2 and 3 years old make a magnificent show. It will give general satisfaction to those who grow it, either in pots or planted out in the garden. It blooms well in the winter in the greenhouse or in any sunny window, 15 cents each. Extra strong large plants 30 cents each.

Hibiscus, Double Crimson

This superb variety has immense double flowers of richest crimson color combined with glossy green foliage. One of the best. 10 cents each; extra large plants ready to bloom, 25 cents each.

Hibiscus Sub-Violaceus Flowers of enormous size, beautiful carmine, tinted with violet. Probably the largest flower of the Hibiscus family, and an unusually free bloomer. We take great pleasure in recommending this fine plant. 10 cents each. Extra large plants ready to bloom, 25 cents each.



White Moonflower

American Wonder or Ponderosa Lemons

Nothing that has ever been brought to our notice in the plant line has caused the commotion that this wonderful Lemon has. It is a true ever-bearing variety. On a plant 6 feet high no less than 89 of the ponderosa Lemons were growing at one time. It is a beautiful sight to see. The tree was blooming, and at the same time had fruit in all stages of development, from the size of a pea up to the ripe fruit, showing it to be a true ever-bearer. Fruit has been taken from this tree weighing over 4 pounds. The lemons have very thin rind for such large fruit. It is the juiciest of all lemons, makes delicious lemonade, and for culinary purposes cannot be excelled. We have the true stock of this ponderous lemon, and guarantee the trees to produce the same large fruit. No budding or grafting necessary. Ponderosa Lemon is sure to become popular when it is known. It fruits when quite small, and makes a lovely house plant. Everybody can grow his own lemons; it will fruit freely each year. Hundreds of fine specimens of this lemon are growing here in Atlanta now, making a most attractive house plant in winter and for out-of-doors in summer, at the same time furnishing lemons for home use. Young plants 10 cents each; extra strong plants, many of which will bear fruit the first year, 25c. each. Extra large size, 50c. each.



American Wonder Lemon

The Moonflowers We sell thousands of plants of this magnificent porch climber every year in our city store here in Atlanta. In daytime the Moonflower (both white and blue) furnish a dense shade for the porch and at night and on cloudy days are a mass of bloom. No home should be without one or more plants of the Moonflower. It is superb.

White and Blue Moonflower Often attains a growth of 40 to 50 feet and makes a dense mass of beautiful dark green foliage. Blooms from June until frost, the plants being fairly covered with the immense blooms every night and on cloudy days. Plants (either color) 10 cents each; postpaid.

OLEANDERS, Lutea Double yellow, Primrose flowers, 15 cents; **Oleander Rosea**, double pink, 15 cents; **Lillian Henderson**, double white, 15 cents each.

Pansies One of the most satisfactory plants. Grown from the best selected seed from the famous European specialists, the bloom cannot fail to please you if you are a lover of this flower. We have a large supply—can send you any quantity you may want. Plants, 6 for 25 cents; 45 cents per dozen, postpaid.

These Prices are Postpaid

Salvias No plant is more popular in the South than the Salvia for bedding. In late summer and fall up to the time that frost comes they are a mass of blooms and in the case of the scarlet varieties it makes a mass of fiery red unequalled by any other flower on our list. Some of our Atlanta customers buy them by the hundreds for bedding purposes. No matter whether you buy a single plant or hundreds of them you will be fully satisfied by the magnificent display in late summer and fall. Salvias are simply superb, and you will make no mistake planting them in large numbers. Price of all varieties, prepaid. 6 cents each; 60 cents per dozen.

Salvia Splendens The standard sort for bedding, flower spikes of most brilliant scarlet.

New Dwarf Scarlet Salvia, Le President

The grandest addition to our list of bedding plants. Forms compact bush, completely covered with rich scarlet flowers. We have had plants that by actual measurement were only 15 inches high and 2 feet across. As a border plant it will be indispensable, and as it will bloom abundantly in pots, it will be of the greatest value as a pot plant.

Salvia Variegata White and red flowers; very evenly striped.



Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage



Superb Pink Ever-Blooming Rose, Maman Cochet.

MADAME LOMBARD—Rosy-red, shaded lighter; extra fine.
MADAME SCHWALLER—Deep bright pink, deliciously fragrant.
MADAME WELCHE—Color, amber-yellow and crimson rose.
MADAME JENNY GILLEMOT—Deep saffron yellow; extra large.
MADAME CAROLINE KUSTER—Light lemon flowers.
MADAME DE VATREY—(Creole Beauty). Red and pink.
MADAME JOSEPH SCHWARTZ—White, tinged pink.
MADAME MARGOTTIN—Citron yellow, with red center.
MADAMOISELLE CECILE BERTHOD—Deep, golden-yellow.
MADAMOISELLE HELENE GAMBIER—Coppery-yellow.
MADAMOISELLE FRANCISKA KRUGER—Deep, coppery-yellow.
MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Straw-yellow, flushed with crimson.
METEOR—A grand, rich, dark red rose; extra fine.
WHITE MAMAN COCHET—See illustration, page 90.
MAGNAFRANO—Magnificent buds of crimson scarlet.
MRS. ROBERT GARRETT—Grand pink rose with extra long buds.
PINK MAMAN COCHET—Our favorite, clean pink tea or ever-blooming rose.
PINK LA FRANCE—The queen of roses. Magnificent silvery pink flowers.
PERLE DES JARDINS—Clear golden-yellow, very rich.
PIERRE GUILLOT—Enormous, rich crimson blooms.
PRINCESS SAGAN—A rich variety crimson rose.
PAPA GONTIER—Rich, bright red, very fine bloomer.
SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—Creamy-flesh, rose center.
SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING—Orange-yellow and carmine.
WHITE MALMAISON—Pure white, tinted pale lemon.
SUNSET—Has the tints of a lovely sunset.
SAFRANO—A fine old rose with saffron shades.
SNOWFLAKE—Pure white; most profuse bloomer of all roses.
THE BRIDE—Pure white buds, perfect and of large size.
TRIOMPHE DE PERNET PERE—Magenta and rich crimson.
WELLESLEY—Large full flowers. Color bright, clear, rose-pink.
YELLOW MAMAN COCHET—Lovely golden-yellow flushed with crimson.
PAUL NEYRON—The giant pink hybrid perpetual, blooming as freely as any. immense size.

The Best of Our Climbing Roses

THE MARECHAL NIEL—A rose famous the world over and no collection in the South is complete without it. Plants 15 cents each. Second size, 25 cents; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.
CLOTH OF GOLD, or CHROMATELLA—Clear golden-yellow, full, double and fragrant. Much prized in the South. 10 cents each.
CLIMBING PAUL NEYRON—Known as Madame Wagram. Hardy. Large handsome flowers of clear satiny rose tinted with crimson. 10 cents each.
LAMARQUE—A beautiful white Southern rose and a strong grower. 10 cents each.
GOLDEN CHAIN, or REVE DE OR—Color orange-yellow. 10 cents each.
RED MARECHAL NIEL—Flowers large, double and well shaped and of bright red color, shading to deep rose, very fragrant. Strong grower. 25 cents each.

The Last Word In Flowers

When the last word has been said for all the other Flowers, and they are all beautiful and have their place in our gardens and in our homes, yet the Rose is the one plant that in the South there can not be enough of. On page 90 we give you our idea of a splendid assortment of Ever-Blooming Bush Roses. On this page we offer a general assortment of the best varieties. These are all healthy, well rooted plants to be sent postpaid. 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

ALLIANCE FRANCO-RUSSE—Golden yellow and crimson.
ANTOINE RIVOIRE—Creamy-white with rainbow tints.
RHEA REID—Extra large, double; dark velvety red.

BURBANK—Fine for outdoor planting. Color of flowers a rich cherry crimson.

BESSIE BROWN—Entirely distinct. Color pure white, sometimes flushed with pink.

MRS. BENJ. E. CANT—Extra large, double rosy red.

BLUMENSCHMIDT—Finest pure citron yellow.

BON SILENE—Deep carmine, very free, fragrant.

BRIDESMAID—A grand pink rose. None better.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD—Color, a deep, rich, rosy pink. Hardy and a free bloomer.

CATHERINE MERMET—Color clear, rosy pink.

AURORA—Full and double; color, bright pink.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Pure white, pink center.

CORNELIA COOK—Favorite white rose. None better.

COMTESSE RIZA DU PARC—Coppery rose. Extra.

COUNTESS OF DERBY—Fine, salmon shaded with peach.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY—(Red La France.) Charming.

DEVONIENSIS—Magnolia fragrance, creamy white color.

DUCHESS DE BRABRANT—Bright salmon-pink.

ETOILE DE LYON—Double, deep golden yellow.

ENCHANTRESS—Creamy white, tinted buff in center.

FRANCES E. WILLARD—Grandest pure white rose.

HELEN GOOD—The \$1,000 rose. Diffused pink and yellow.

GRUSS AU TEPLITZ—Brightest scarlet, shading to velvety crimson. Fine bedding rose.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE—Orange-yellow, shaded white.

GOLDEN GATE—White, beautifully tinged pink.

GEORGE PERNET—Bright rose, touched peachblow pink.

HELEN GOULD—The finest of all red roses; superb.

ISABELLA SPRUNT—An old-time favorite yellow rose.

IVORY—Pure snow white.

LADY MARY CORRY—Deep golden-yellow, distinct.

LA DETROIT—Shell-pink, shading to rose; elegant.

LA SYLPHIDE—Blush, with fawn centers.

LOUIS RICHARD—Salmon rose, fine large bud and flower.

LA PRINCESSE VERA—Coppery yellow, shaded pale blush.

LADY BATTERSEA—Long, pointed buds of richest red.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT—A grand bright pink.

MADAME DE WATTEVILLE—Rosy-blush, bordered crimson.

MADAME JULES GROLEZ—Rose and satiny pink; extra.



World Famous Rose Marechal Niel.

If You Plant Farm Crops

this sheet of our catalogue will interest you and save you money. It is for your benefit more than ours. This catalogue goes to 350,000 Southern farmers and planters, practically all of whom plant farm crops, such as corn, cotton, sorghum, peas, millet, grasses and clovers and the various forage crops. There is hardly one of you to whom this catalogue goes that does not plant a greater or less number of acres of these crops. Most of these millions of farm acres are planted either with home-grown seed or else the cheap, low-grade stock usually bought and sold by grain dealers and general merchants. Some farmers take right care of their seed of the various farm crops but most of them don't and this is one of the reasons why the average production per acre is so low. Georgia and all the other Southern States plant enough acres of corn to supply every bushel needed if seed and cultivation were right, but the low average of less than 15 bushels per acre of corn shows that seed and cultivation are not right. It don't pay ordinary day wages to grow 15 bushels of corn or half a bale or less of cotton per acre, and other things in proportion. We are doing our best, through the growing and sale of improved seed to save the farmers of the South money; supplying them seed of cotton, corn, oats and other farm crops that will make from 50 to 100 per cent. more per acre without the expenditure of an extra dollar for labor or fertilizer. That's the first step toward saving you money, but this sheet in our catalogue is for a different purpose. You have probably looked through this catalogue; have seen a number of things in cotton, corn, etc., that you want. Now, it is often the case that where you want a considerable quantity of these seeds, we can make you lower prices than in the catalogue. Write down what you think you want in farm seeds on the other side of this sheet, naming the variety and quantity and

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR WANTS

In addition to sending you seeds that will increase the profits of your farm, we can often save you money in the cost price.

This sheet, which is known as our **"Special Quotation Sheet"** has a distinct place in our system of business and a great many thousands of our customers make use of it every year. This sheet is more largely for your benefit than ours, and we want you to use it this spring. It is for the use of truck gardeners buying vegetable seeds in large quantities and for the buyer of farm seeds who wants to know exactly what those seeds will cost delivered at his station.

There are three things you actually want to know in seed buying. First, and most important is that the seed quality is right; second, what the cost of the seed is in Atlanta; third, just what the freight or express charges will be to your station. If seed comes from **Hastings**, you know the quality is right. On the other two points it is very easy. All you have to do is to write down the name and quantity of the kinds you want on the other side of this sheet, tear it out and mail to us. We will quote you the best price we can make you, estimate the weight, figure out the freight or express charges and send it back to you by return mail. You will then know exactly what the seed will cost you delivered at your station.

H. G. Hastings & Co. is the only seed firm in this country that maintains a

Special Express and Freight Rate Department

This special department is maintained entirely for your benefit. It is the business of this department to figure out correct freight and express rates **for your benefit**, and if you order seed from us after a rate has been made, this department stands right behind those rates and **makes the railroad or express company refund to you any overcharge if they should attempt to overcharge you.** Do you know of any other seed firm that stands back of their customers in this way? We believe that every seed buyer ought to know exactly what seed is going to cost him delivered. We want to do business with every one on a satisfactory basis and we know of no better way than to quote you none but the very highest quality of seed and then tell you what it's going to cost you from Atlanta to your station. We believe it to be good business policy to co-operate with you in every way; first, by producing for you the highest grade of seed; second, selling it to you at a fair price; third, protecting you from overcharges, made either intentionally or by mistake by the transportation companies.

You may find some seed priced lower by other houses than in our catalogue. We want you to remember one thing, and that is that there is **no set standard of seed quality in the world**, and if you are offered a low price you can be sure that the quality is as low as the price, and low quality seeds never made any man a good crop.

Do Not Use This for Family Garden Lists

Please notice that this sheet is not to be used for asking special quotations on family garden orders, such as seeds in packets or ounces, pints or quarts, or special collections. Prices on packets and ounces, etc., are distinctly stated (these prices including postage paid by us) in the catalogue, together with special premium offers of extra seed, etc. With these offers standing open to every seed buyer, we can not and will not make "Special Quotations" on family garden lists.

One last word: Make up your list and send it to us so that we can make you a delivered price. Asking for a quotation puts you under no obligation to buy unless you want to. We have just the right seeds and we believe that **Hastings'** seeds on your farm will pay both you and us, and this quotation sheet will help us get together. Use it now.

HASTINGS' SPECIAL QUOTATION SHEET

H. G. HASTINGS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen: I would like to have you name me your lowest price on the list of seed I give you below. Please quote your best prices, and also let me know whether in your opinion the seed should be sent by Freight or Express, and also about what the cost of delivery will be. It is distinctly understood that in asking for this special quotation I am under no obligation to purchase same and that this is entirely for my own information as to prices and freight or express rates.

[illegible]

Please Fill Out in Plain Writing the Blank Spaces Below

Name _____

P. O. _____

County _____

R. F. D. No. _____ State _____

I am on the _____ Railroad

My Express Office Is

The Name of the Nearest Freight Station Is



Our Sunny South Rose Collection

12 Magnificent Everblooming Roses

All different—3 Pink, 3 White,
3 Yellow, and 3 Red, as shown
in the illustration above,

75¢ Postpaid

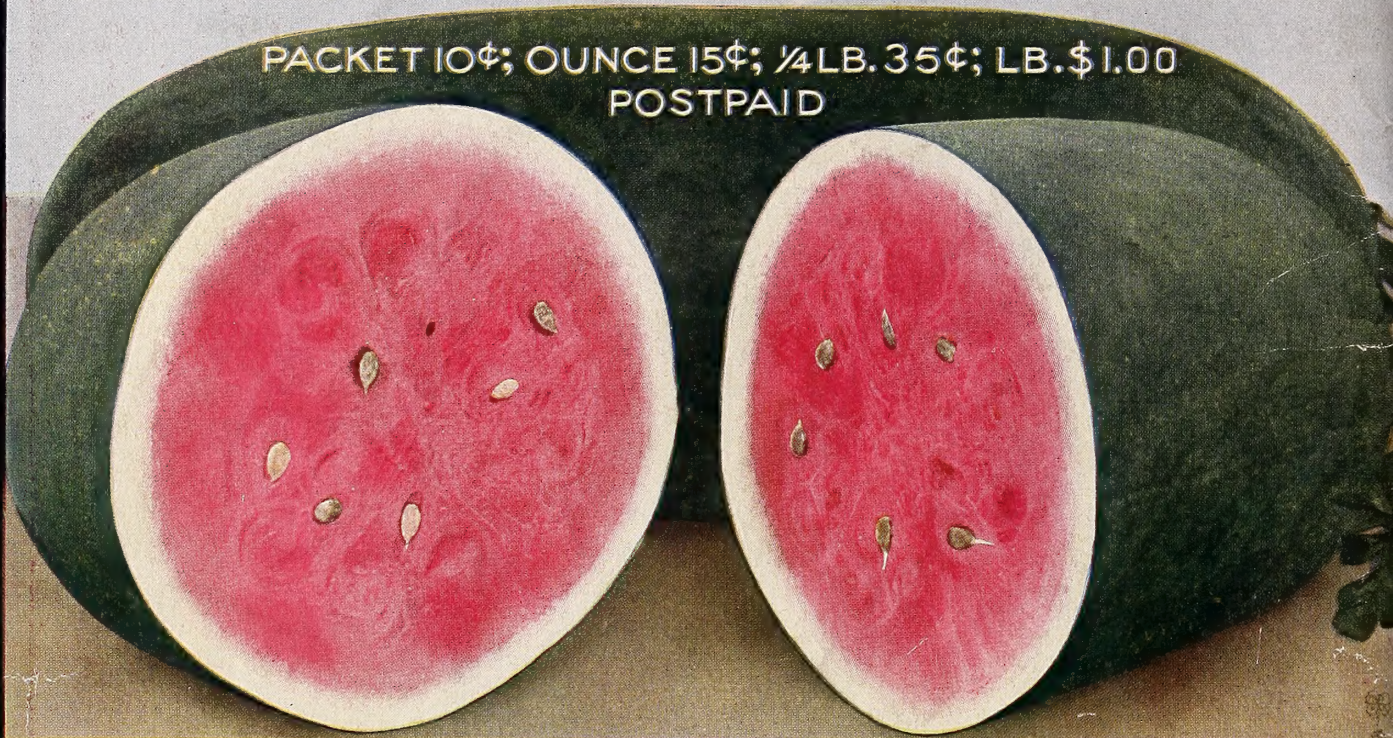
Every one of these splendid
varieties adapted to the South.

Beautify your home sur-
roundings with a bed
of these fine
Roses.



HASTINGS' WATSON WATERMELON

PACKET 10¢; OUNCE 15¢; ¼LB. 35¢; LB. \$1.00
POSTPAID



H. G. HASTINGS & CO.
16 WEST MITCHELL ST.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



FIELD OF OUR WATSON MELONS, GROWING FOR SEED